THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

VOL. XIV—NO. 64. PHILADELPHIA, WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 14, 1870. DOUBLE SHEET—THREE CENTS.

FIRST EDITION

ITALIAN UNITY.

The March on Rome.

Victor Emanuel and the Pope.

Their Past Careers.

Their Future Prospects.

The Diplomatic Antonelli.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

THE ITALIAN EPISODE.

Victor Emanuel's March on Rome—The Pope Powerless Before Him—The King of Italy and his Career—Pius IX and his Pontificate—Cardinal Antonelli, the Great Papal Statesman.

Immense posters proclaiming the "Universal Italian Republic" have been placarded all over Rome, and it has become a pressing necessity for Victor Emanuel to hasten his advance upon the city, if he would arrive before the Red Republicans have succeeded in overturning the papal power. The Pope, despairing of success, has wisely ordered his troops to offer no resistance to the Italian forces, whose advance, at the latest advices, was within a few miles of Rome; and, although it is said that he has called together the diplomatic corps and formally protested against the invasion, he appears inclined to "accept the situation" with a commendable good grace. The King's troops, instead of encountering resistance, are everywhere received with an enthusiastic welcome, the people hailing them as liberators from a yoke under which they have for years been restive and impatient. Thus far no blood has been shed, but if the invasion is to be a bloodless one throughout, it is essential that the Italian army should occupy Rome without delay. If the adherents of Mazzini and Garibaldi should get the upper hand in the city, they might be disposed to dispute the Italian advance in the interests of a Roman or Italian republic, an event which would lead to violence and bloodshed.

In view of the approaching consummation of Italian unity, and the probable stripping of his temporalities from the Pope, the two central figures in Italy become invested with unusual interest and importance. We therefore present the following sketches of the King of Italy and the Head of the Church:—

Victor Emanuel, King of Italy.

Forn on the 14th of March, 1820, the son of Charles Albert, King of Sardinia, and of Queen Theresa, daughter of Ferdinand, Grand Duke of Tuscany, he received at his birth the names of Marie Albert Eugene Ferdinand Thomas, to which was subsequently prefixed the name under which he has wielded the sceptre, first of Sardinia and then of Italy. He received a careful and elaborate education in science and the art of war, and, while passing under the title of Duke of Savoy, was married on the 12th of April, 1842, to the Archduchess Adelaide of Austria, who died January 20, 1855.

It was not until the outbreak of the revolution of 1848 that the Duke of Savoy came into the general notice of the public, having achieved, up to that date, a reputation only as a dashing hunter, a man of haughty demeanor, and a supposed opponent of Liberalism. At the outbreak of the revolution he accompanied his father to the field as commander of the Brigade of Savoy, and soon showed that he was worthy of leading an army and wielding a sceptre. He participated in the battle of Golto with great bravery, receiving a ball in the thigh, and subsequently, on the 23d of March, 1849, on the disastrous field of Novara, won the admiration of the army by his undaunted courage. On the evening of the day following this defeat, King Charles Albert signed an abdication in favor of his son, who thus ascended the throne of Sardinia as Victor Emanuel II, at the age of twenty-nine. A task of more than ordinary difficulty was before him. He had to negotiate a peace with a victorious enemy, to appease fithe erce conflict of the rival factions which disturbed his kingdom, and live down the suspicions of a large portion of his subjects who could see in him nothing but the husband of an Austrian archduchess. He succeeded, however, in obtaining from Austria terms less humiliating in their character than those which had been presented to his father, the treaty of peace being signed in August, 1849; and, by the selection of a Cabinet under the leadership of D'Azeglio, was enabled to reassure the liberal faction and to receive in a measure its co-operation in the difficult task which awaited him.

He turned his attention at once to the reorganization of the finances, the army, and the cause of public instruction, inaugurated a great railway system, and espoused the doctrines of free trade. Several important commercial treaties were also negotiated by him with England. Austria then claimed his attention, and when the Government of that country offered to cede the Duchy of Parma to Sardinia, on condition that the new King would abolish the constitution, he indignantly refused the proffered accession of territory. Count Cavour, one of the wisest and most accomplished statesmen of modern days, became his most trusted adviser, remaining such until his death. It was by his advice that the King, early in his reign, entered upon a crusade against the Papal hierarchy. The clergy were despoiled of the monopoly of education, many of their privileges were wrested from them, and the greater portion of the Church property was secularized. As a punishment for these measures, he was excommunicated by the Pope, a proceeding against which he protested in vain. During the early portion of his reign Genoa indulged in a revolt, and expelled his garrison; but the army which the King sent against the rebellious city was speedily successful, and his efforts to promote the general prosperity of his kingdom were equally so in the main. In 1855, however, sickness carried off, within a brief period, his mother, his wife, his brother, and his youngest child, and he himself was brought to the verge of the grave. This series of personal calamities was received with great satisfaction by the ultramontane party, which regarded the King's afflictions as a sign of the displeasure of Heaven, and anticipated a restoration of the old state of affairs which he had contributed so much to overthrow.

But in the very midst of these misfortunes Victor Emanuel achieved a master stroke of diplomacy, by which Sardinia was for the first time recognized as one of the considerable powers of Europe. In January, 1855, a convention was concluded with France and England, and formally signed on the 10th of March following, by which Sardinia joined the Anglo-French alliance against Russia, and became one of the participants in the momentous struggle in the Crimea. A contingent of 17,000 Sardinian troops, under the command of General De La Marmora, was despatched to the seat of war in the East, and distinguished itself throughout the struggle, more especially by a brilliant victory on the banks of the Tchernaya. On the capitulation of Sebastopol and the cessation of hostilities, Sardinia was admitted to participation in the Conference of Paris, where her ambassador laid before the representatives of the great powers an able paper on the state of Italy. The King also paid a visit to France and England, and was received with great enthusiasm in the capitals of both countries, being decorated by the Emperor Napoleon with the Grand Cross of the Legion of Honor, and created by Queen Victoria a Knight of the Garter, the highest distinctions within the gift of these royal personages.

In January, 1859, the Princess Clothilde, Victor Emanuel's eldest child, then only 16 years old, was married to Prince Napoleon, the cousin of the French Emperor, and this event was followed almost immediately by the outbreak of the war of Italian independence and unity, in which France and Sardinia together took the field against Austria.

The relations of Sardinia with the latter country had for a long time been quite the reverse of friendly, and in the month of January the King announced to his Parliament in person that a storm was impending. Count Cavour, the master spirit of the Government in these perilous days, in a diplomatic circular detailed the grievances of Sardinia against Austria; the latter summoned Sardinia to disarm, but in vain; the Austrian army crossed the Ticino, and the conflict was soon raging with great fierceness. Victor Emanuel was invested by his Parliament with dictatorial powers, and assumed the command of his army in person, entrusting to his eldest son, Prince Humbert, who was but fifteen years of age, the command of a brigade. Louis Napoleon despatched a powerful army to the support of the King, and in person assumed the command of the united forces. Several grand and terrific contests followed each other with startling rapidity, the Austrians sustaining disastrous defeats at Montebello on the 20th of May; at Palestro on the 30th and 31st of the same month; at Magenta on the 4th of June; and still again at Solferino on the 24th of June. The Emperor and the King were present in person at each of these memorable encounters, and side by side they entered Milan amidst the wildest tumult of enthusiasm.

The preliminary peace of Villafranca, which was concluded on the 11th of July, terminated one of the briefest and most brilliant struggles of the nineteenth century, and secured the cession of Lombardy to Sardinia; but it seemed, for the time, to put an end to Victor Emanuel's aspirations to rule over a united Italy. Revolutions, however, broke out in nearly all the sovereignties into which the peninsula was divided, and Tuscany, Parma, Modena, Sicily, Naples, and the greater portion of the Papal States elected by ballot their own annexation to Sardinia. The events connected with this great popular movement we detailed yesterday, and it is unnecessary to repeat them here. Victor Emanuel was now the undisputed sovereign of the whole Italian peninsula, with the exception of Venetia and the remnant of the States of the Church which was still held in subjection by the Pope through the agency of foreign bayonets.

On the 17th of March, 1861, the Parliament of the united peninsula proclaimed Victor Emanuel King of Italy, and the dream of Italian unity was almost realized. This title was recognized by England on the 30th of March and by France on the 24th of June, and in 1865 the capital was removed from Turin to Florence, where it was destined to remain until, in the fulness of time, it could be removed to Rome itself.

The result of the war between Prussia and Austria in 1866, as we detailed yesterday, was the cession to Italy of Venetia, and it now only remains for Victor Emanuel to occupy Rome to achieve a complete fulfilment of the fond dream of his life. If at any time during the past four years he had given the word, all Italy would have swarmed enthusiastically around his standard, and marched with impatience upon the Eternal City. But the hands of Victor Emanuel have been tied by treaties, and by their provisions he has been forced not only to forego the leadership of his people, but to assist in suppressing, with an iron hand, every manifestation against the national capital of Italy, even when Garibaldi himself assumed the lead. These spasmodic manifestations, which have disturbed the peace of the country ever since its consolidation, have tended greatly to retard the progress of the nation in its onward career. The finances have been in a very disordered condition, rendering the imposition of burdensome and obnoxious taxes and monopolies necessary, to the great dissatisfaction of the people. There have been frequent changes in the Ministry, especially since the death of Count Cavour, and the Church party has been equally as intractable as the extreme radical party. The evil genius of the ex-Emperor of the French likewise weighed like an incubus upon the nation and its ruler, and the obligations under which he had placed the King made it impossible for the latter to be anything more than a mere tool in his hands whenever he chose to dictate one policy or forbid the adoption of another. Napoleon is now removed from the field, however, and the French troops have been recalled from Rome; and Victor Emanuel, after having labored earnestly and patriotically to lead his people onward in the march towards a more perfect civilization and a rational degree of political, religious, and social liberty, at last finds himself not only at liberty, but under the necessity, of completing the great work of his life by transferring the capital of his kingdom from Florence to Rome.

Victor Emanuel has a family of four children, the Princess Clothilde Marie Therese Louise, born March 2, 1843, and married, as above stated, to Prince Napoleon, January 30, 1859; Prince Humbert Renier Charles Emanuel Jean Marie Ferdinand Eugene, Prince of Piedmont and heir apparent to the throne, born March 14, 1844; Prince Amadeus Ferdinand Marie, Duke of Aosta, born May 30, 1845; and the Princess Marie Pia, born October 16, 1847, and married, October 6, 1862, to Luis I, the present King of Portugal. Both of the sons of the King are also married, Humbert, the elder, having espoused the Princess Margaret of Savoy, daughter of the late Duke of Genoa, on the 22d of April, 1838; while the younger was married to Maria, daughter of the Prince of Cisterna, on the 30th of May, 1867.

Pius IX, Pope of Rome.

Giovanni Maria Mastai Ferretti, Pope of Rome and head of the Catholic Church, under the title of Pius IX, was born in Sinigaglia, May 13, 1792. He was a son of Count Girolamo Solazzi. In his eleventh year he was sent to a college at Volterra, and in 1808 went to Rome to pursue his ecclesiastical studies. During the French occupation he retired to Sinigaglia, but in 1814 returned to the capital, and in December, 1818, received holy orders.

In 1823 he visited Chili in company with the apostolic delegate, Monsignor Muzi, and passed two years at Santiago employed in preaching and instructing. Returning to Rome in December, 1825, he received from Leo XII the appointment of President of the Hospital of St. Michael, where he remained about a year and a half. In 1827 he was created Archbishop of Spoleto. During the disturbances of 1831 he induced 4000 insurgents who had taken refuge in Spoleto to surrender to the Papal authorities, and at the same time was intrusted *ad interim* with the civil administration of the provinces of Spoleto and Perugia.

In 1832 he was transferred to the see of Imola, and in December, 1839, created cardinal, his appointment being reserved *in petto* until December, 1840. His residence at Imola was signalized by the foundation of a college for ecclesiastical students, asylums for orphans of both sexes, and a house for female penitents under the Sisters of the Good Shepherd.

On the death of Pope Gregory XVI the conclave chose him Pope, June 16, 1846, after a session of forty-eight hours, and on the next day he was proclaimed under the title of Pius IX. The election of a man of such well-known liberal sentiments was hailed with universal acclamation. On July 16 he published a general amnesty to political offenders, and immediately afterwards applied himself with great diligence to reforming the administration, lowering the taxes, granting concessions for railroads and similar improvements, opening public offices to laymen, and stimulating manufactures and agriculture. He visited the hospitals and other institutions in disguise, in order to detect whatever faults might exist in their management, and made his appearance in the streets on foot and without pomp.

In November, 1847, he called together a Council of State composed of delegates from the provinces. The enthusiasm exhited by his liberal course extended throughout Europe and America; and in December, 1847, a remarkable meeting of sympathy was held by Protestant citizens in New York. The revolutions of 1848, however, soon made the Romans dissatisfied with the moderate concessions of the Pope; and his unwillingness to take an active part in the Italian campaign against Austria, though he permitted a body of volunteers to march to the frontier, increased the popular discontent. He issued a proclamation, promising a constitution on a liberal basis, and summoned to the ministry the former French Ambassador, Count Rossi; but on November 15 Rossi was assassinated at the door of the council chamber; on the next day the populace, the civic guard, the gendarmerie, the troops of the line, and the Roman legion besieged the Quirinal and forced the Pope to accept a radical ministry; and on the 24th, having meanwhile remained a prisoner in his own palace, with no control over the civil administration and little or none over ecclesiastical affairs, he escaped, disguised as a simple priest, in the carriage of the Bavarian Minister, Count Spaur, to Gaeta. Here he was received with great honor. The King and Queen immediately sailed from Naples to meet him, and persuaded him to abandon his original purpose of accepting the hospitality of Spain. Declarations of attachment and sympathy, and presents of money, were poured upon him from all quarters of the world. He immediately issued a protest against the acts of the revolutionary government, and on February 18, 1849, called upon the Catholic powers—particularly France, Spain, Austria, and Naples—for armed assistance. On the same day the Roman Constituent Assembly declared the inauguration of a republic, and the deposition of the Pope from his temporal authority.

On April 25 a French force landed at Civita Vecchia, and marched upon Rome, while the Austrians invaded the northern and the Spaniards the southern provinces. Rome capitulated July 1, and the government was intrusted to a papal commission, a consulta of state, a consulta for finances, and provincial councils. The Pope returned to his capital in April, 1850. He declared a partial amnesty, but his progressive tendencies had been thoroughly checked, and he afterwards showed no disposition to rule as a constitutional monarch. Shortly after his restoration he published a brief restoring the Roman Catholic hierarchy in England, a measure which provoked a violent outburst of popular feeling, and led to an act of Parliament forbidding the Catholic bishops to assume their titles.

In 1854 he invited the bishops from all parts of Christendom to meet at Rome, and with their consent formally defined the doctrine of the immaculate conception to be a dogma of the Catholic faith. The ceremony took place in St. Peter's December 8. Among other important ecclesiastical acts of this portion of his pontificate were the conclusion of concordats with Spain (1851), Baden (1854), and Austria (1855), and the foundation at Rome of English and American colleges for students of theology.

At the time of the treaty of Villafranca, after the Italian war of 1859, it was proposed by the Emperors of France and Austria to favor a confederation of the Italian States under the honorary presidency of the Pope, but the project was soon abandoned. In the meantime a revolution had commenced in the papal territories, and on July 12 and December 7, 1859, his Holiness addressed notes to the diplomatic body, complaining of the part taken by Sardinia in these movements, and asking the assistance of foreign powers in behalf of his temporal authority. On October 1 the Sardinian *charge d'affaires* at Rome received his passport. On December 2 the Pope addressed a letter to the French Emperor refusing to take part in the proposed European Congress unless the Emperor recognized the integrity of the Papal States as defined by the treaties of 1815. Napoleon replied by advising the surrender of the Romagna as the only possible solution of the Italian question, and the Pope published, January 19, 1860, an encyclical letter explaining his reasons for rejecting the Emperor's advice. This was followed, March 26, by a bull of excommunication against all persons concerned in the invasion and dismemberment of his dominions, which was published with the usual formalities on the 29th.

But, despite his repeated protests, the annexation of the greater portion of the Pope's dominions to the new kingdom of Italy was perfected by a popular vote, in March, 1860; and after that date repeated attempts were made upon all that was left, and even upon Rome itself, by the Red Republican element with Garibaldi and other reckless leaders at its head. The presence of the French troops in and around Rome, and the timely action of the King of Italy, however, sufficed to suppress these manifestations, and as long as the French remained in Rome the temporal power of the Pope was apparently secure. The final evacuation of Rome by the French on the 5th of August might not have proved fatal, if it had not been closely followed by the overthrow of Napoleon, as Victor Emanuel was still under obligations to preserve the temporalities of the Church from assaults by his own people. But now the Pope is powerless to resist, and must sit by calmly while he is deprived of the petty domain which he has seen narrowed down from 17,210 square miles of territory and over 3,000,000 inhabitants to 4552 square miles and 723,121 inhabitants.

Of the great Œcumenical Council which recently adjourned its sessions, it is unnecessary to speak at length here. The Council was assembled in the Vatican on the 8th of December, 1869, and after a lengthy session, on the 13th of July last, by a vote of 450 to 88, ratified the dogma of infallibility, in defiance of protests from nearly every Catholic country in the world. These and the other events connected with the Council are of too recent occurrence to demand recital in detail at present.

Cardinal Antonelli, the Papal Premier.

With the downfall of the temporal power of the Pope, Antonelli, the wily diplomat who has been the chief adviser of the Pope for so many years, will cease to figure prominently in the political history of the period. Giacomo Antonelli belongs to an Italian family of the middle class, and was born at Sonnino on April 2, 1806. He was educated in Rome for the Church, and, entering into holy orders, held several positions under Gregory XVI, the predecessor of Pius IX, being finally, on June 11, 1847, raised to the dignity of Cardinal Deacon by the present Pope, under the title of St. Agatha. In 1849, after the Pope's arrival as a fugitive at Gaeta, Antonelli was raised to the position of Secretary of State of the Papal Government, in which he still remains, being also President of the Council of Ministers and Prefect of the Sacred Apostolic Palaces, of the Sacred Congregation of Loretto, and the Consulta. Pius IX has relied implicitly upon his counsel, and many of the most glaring errors into which he has been led are attributable to the influence of the Cardinal, who unites to an indomitable will and unflagging energy, a coldness of manner and a strenuous antagonism of the innovating spirit of the age.

—The census takers in some portions of the West have as funny experiences as those in the large cities in this section. One has discovered a lady in Indiana who is happy and contented in the name of Jane Juliette Isalina Araminta Musadora Peeks; and in Ohio a family has been found where the first son is named Imprimis, the second Finis, and the three others Appendix, Addendum, and Erratum!

SECOND EDITION

WAR NEWS BY CABLE.

HIGHLY IMPORTANT!

The Prussians at Paris.

The Italian Revolution.

A Decisive Battle Fought.

Defeat of the Papal Troops.

Terrible Railroad Accident.

A Train Thrown Into the Trent.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

FROM EUROPE.

Railroad Bridge at Corbeil Destroyed.

PARIS, Sept. 14.—The Ministry has made public the following official intelligence:—The railroad bridge at Corbeil has been destroyed by the French.

[NOTE.—Corbeil is eighteen miles southeast of Paris. At this point the railroad to Lyons crosses the river Seine.]

Prussians Only Five Miles from Paris.

The Prussian Uhlans were at Nogent-sur-Marne on Monday, only five miles east of the city.

The Destruction of Bridges Forbidden.

Orders have been given by the German commander forbidding the destruction of bridges behind the army under dire penalties.

Prussian Engineers.

A large body of Prussian engineers is at Champigny, a few miles east of Paris.

The Grand Advance.

The German cuirassiers are still before Soissons. Twenty-five hundred Bavarians are at Vancoulleurs.

A proclamation of Cremieux announces the approach of the Prussians and calls upon all Parisians and Frenchmen to rise and oppose them. He implores the departments outside of Paris to rise against the invaders and create indestructible ramparts. He invokes the memory of 1792 to expel the foe introduced by a hateful and incapable Empire.

Intriguing Socialists.

BERLIN, Sept. 14.—A party of socialists at Brunswick, who were intriguing against the Prussian throne, have been sent to prison on the Russian frontier.

Prussians with the Chassepot.

Several Prussian regiments have been armed with chassepots captured from the French.

The Laon Explosion.

The cause of the explosion at Laon, whereby the citadel was destroyed, is still a mystery, though the prefect of the department and a number of prisoners have been subjected to a rigid examination by Baron von Moltke.

Seven Prussian Army Corps at Paris.

LONDON, Sept. 14.—If the plan of the Prussians is realized, they must have seven army corps before Paris this morning.

The French and German Fleets.

It would seem that the French and German fleets are now in sight of the each other near the Island of Heligoland, in the North Sea.

Terrible Railroad Accident.

LONDON, Sept. 14.—A dreadful railroad accident occurred at Tamworth, in the county of Stafford, this morning. A train known as the Irish mail, which left Holyhead, Wales, late last night, when entering Tamworth was thrown from the track by a misplaced switch.

The entire train, mostly composed of passenger coaches, was plunged into the Trent river. Thus far the bodies of the engineer and four passengers have been recovered. Much confusion prevails at the scene of disaster, and it is almost impossible to get correct accounts. The loss of life has been fearful.

The Revolution in Italy—Battle Between the Italian Troops and the Pontifical Forces—Surrender of the Latter.

FLORENCE, Sept. 13—Evening.—The following official news has just been made public:—

The Papal troops have evacuated the town of Terrecina. The Italians were warmly welcomed at Viterbo and elsewhere on their appearance in Pontifical territory. The Papal troops fraternized with the Italian soldiers.

General Cadorna's advance southward from Viterbo was stopped for a time at Civita Castellana. The Papal Zouaves, forming the garrison in the castle at that place, opened a fire on the Italians. A battle ensued, which lasted about an hour, when the Pontifical force surrendered. They were then taken to Spoleta as prisoners of war.

Several places have been occupied by the Italian troops at the request of the citizens. Frosinone has been evacuated by the Papal forces, which Lieutenant-General Angeliottis, of the Italian forces, now occupies. Lieutenant-General Bixio holds cornets about twelve miles from Civita Vecchia. The 4th Corps left Civita Castellana late last night, after reducing the castle. This force is now marching on Rome.

This Morning's Quotations.

LONDON, Sept. 14—11·20 A. M.—Consols for money, 92, and for account, 92¼. American securities steady: U. S. 5-20s of 1862, 90; of 1865, old, 89½; of 1867, 88¼; 10-40s, 85. Stocks easier; Erie, 18; Illinois Central, 112½; Atlantic and Great Western, 23¾. Breadstuffs firmer.

FRANKFORT, Sept. 14.—U. S. bonds closed quiet and steady last evening.

LIVERPOOL, Sept. 14—11·30 A. M.—Cotton firm; middling uplands, 9¾d.; middling Orleans, 9¾d. The sales to-day are estimated at 12,000 bales.

LONDON, Sept. 14.—Tallow is quiet and steady.

This Afternoon's Quotations.

LONDON, Sept. 14—2 P. M.—Consols, 92¼ for money and 92¼ for account. American securities quiet. Stocks steady.

LIVERPOOL, Sept. 14—2 P. M.—Cotton is a shade firmer; middling uplands, 9¾@9¾d.; middling Orleans, 9¾@9¾d. The sales are now estimated at 15,000 bales. Pork quiet.

ANTWERP, Sept. 14.—Petroleum opened firm,

FROM THE DOMINION.

Montreal Boat Races.

MONTREAL, Sept. 14.—To-day the first of the usual races of the Lurline Boating Club takes place. The first contest will be a single scull race for the championship of the St. Lawrence, two miles. The second for double scull outriggers, two miles, for a prize of $100. The third for four-oared outriggers, four miles, for $150. The fourth for four-oared outrigged boats, 2 miles, open to boys under sixteen years; the first prize $20 and the second prize $5.

On the second day will occur the great four-oared race for the championship of the world and $5000, between the Tyne and St. John crews. The distance will be six miles.

There will also be an Indian canoe race for $50 and a single-scull outrigger race for two miles, open to the English and Canadian crews, for $150. The St. John's crew hold a good position in the pools. Renforth, Winship, and Taylor are entered for a single-scull outrigger race. The races promise to be of intense interest.

Quebec Agricultural Society.

The exhibition of the Quebec Agricultural Society commenced to-day. The prizes are very liberal and open to the world.

FROM THE PACIFIC COAST.

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 13.

General Jefferson C. Davis.

of the United States army, has arrived from Alaska.

Relief for Germany.

A telegram from Berlin, Prussia, announces the receipt of $30,000 from the San Francisco German Sanitary Committee.

The French Sanitary Fund

amounts to $24,000. The monthly subscriptions reach $6500.

FROM THE WEST.

Colorado Territory Elections.

DENVER, Sept. 13.—The election for delegate to Congress to-day was closely contested. The returns from Denver, Georgetown, Idaho, Puebla, Hugo, Kit Carson, and several other points have been received, and make the election of Chaffee, Republican, almost certain, with general Republican gains. There was an unusual excitement in Denver, but general good order prevailed.

FROM NEW YORK.

Congressional Nomination.

ALBANY, Sept. 14.—At the Republican County Convention held yesterday at Rome, Ellis H. Roberts, editor of the Utica *Herald*, was nominated for Congress from the Oneida district unanimously, on a *viva voce* vote, no other name being presented to the convention for nomination.

FROM WASHINGTON.

The National Union League.

Despatch to the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 14.—The National Committee of the Union League of America, will hold a meeting at the St. Nicholas Hotel, New York, on Tuesday next, at noon.

BATTLE OF METZ.

Prussian Official Report.

From the Staats Anzeiger, Berlin, Aug. 26.

The battles of the 14th, 16th, and 18th of August are in close connection with each other. After the defeat of their advance guard at Saarbrucken on the 6th, and the entire defeat of their right wing under MacMahon, the enemy's main body retreated on the line of the Moselle. The fortress of Thionville and the very important stronghold of Metz, with its entrenched camp, gave extraordinary strength to this line. A direct attack would have its difficulties. Our armies were for that reason turned towards the Moselle, south of Metz, to cross the river below the fortress, and to find the enemy. The movement of the heavy masses, which could only advance in important columns, had to be conducted with special precaution. The first army undertook to cover the march. The enemy at one time made a demonstration of accepting an assault on this side of Metz, on the right bank of the Moselle, in the strong position of the Neid Francaise; the next division of the second army were brought close to the first in order that they might be able to support them at the right moment. Meanwhile the other corps of the second army had already passed the Moselle. The enemy found himself consequently compelled not to lose his communications with Paris, to abandon the right bank of the river before Metz, as he dare not make any opposition to our movement. The advanced guard of the first army detected the enemy's retreat in good time, and on the 14th of August threw themselves upon the French rear guard, which they drove into the columns of their main body. Several divisions had to turn to their support; upon which the 1st and 7th corps, together with some divisions of the 6th Army Corps of the second army, which was the nearest, were brought into action. The enemy was repulsed and followed until they got within the shelter of the guns of Metz on the right bank. This check on the enemy's retreat was a great advantage to us.

Two roads lead from Metz to Verdun, the line which the French army must take in their eventual retreat. Accordingly the corps of the second army engaged in crossing the Moselle were directed towards the southern road, and, if possible, to prevent the flank march of the enemy. This important plan was admirably performed in a bloody and victorious battle. The 5th Division, Stulpnagel, assailed the open flank of the enemy, Frossard's corps; the Prussians only availed themselves of the remainder of the 3d Army Corps, the 10th Army Corps, a regiment of the 9th, and a brigade of the 8th Corps. Prince Frederic was in command. The positions captured at the outset were victoriously maintained in a fight of twelve hours duration, the southern road from Metz to Verdun reached and held, and the enemy's movement on Paris, by this road, cut off. The battle was heroically fought by our troops; the losses were severe, but those of the enemy much greater, as an inspection of the battle-field established. It was impossible, up to the 19th, to bury the French left on the field, and the number of the Imperial Guard still lying there prove the enormous losses of those picked troops. The French official reports do not estimate the strength of their troops so high as it actually was. From the Emperor's proclamation on his departure from Metz, as well as from other official data, there can be no doubt that the main army intended very judiciously to retire to Verdun. The flank march on the northern road, or by bending round on a still farther circuit, was still possible. Although such an undertaking would be highly perilous, it was still a probable attempt, as the only means of escape from the very unfavorable position by which the army was cut off from Paris and all its support. The 17th was employed by the Prussians in sending forward the several corps, some of which were already over the Moselle, or had been breaking down the several bridges over the river below Metz. At the same time the movements of the enemy were diligently watched by the cavalry. His Majesty the King was on the spot until the falling day precluded any movement by the enemy. On the 18th a decisive battle was expected. In the direction of the troops, we might be prepared that the enemy would try to escape on the northern road, or, recognizing the great difficulty of this attempt, he might prefer to give battle before Metz, with his rear to Germany. The enemy's encounter of our previous operations had left him no other choice. In the morning of the 18th we had the first army with the 7th Corps south of Gravelotte—the 8th Corps and 1st Cavalry Division of Rezonville (the 1st Corps and 3d Cavalry Division were left on the right bank of Metz). This army received orders to protect the woods of Vaux and Gravelotte against any sally of the enemy from Metz. The second army advanced in the morning by echelons from the left wing against the northern road, keeping its communications with the first army. The 12th Corps received the direction from Mars-le-Tour to Tarny, the Guards passing between Mars-le-Tour and Vionville to Doncourt; the 9th Corps west of Rezonville stretching over the post road to Caulre farm. There three corps formed the first line; if the points mentioned were gained, we should be in possession of the northern main road. Saxon and Prussian cavalry went forward to open the way. So soon as it was perceived that the enemy were not retiring, he could only be still before Metz. Accordingly these three corps were obliged to make a grand change of front, and advance together to the attack of the enemy. In the second line were the 10th and 3d Corps, and as a last reserve the 2d Army Corps just coming up from Pont-a-Mousson.

At 10·30 it was ascertained that the enemy had given up the retreat, and had taken position on the last range of hills before Metz. The second army was ordered to continue the advance of their right, and, still maintaining communication with the first army, to direct their centre and left on Verneville and Amanvillers. The general attack would not begin until this movement was accomplished, when the fronts of the strong position could be assaulted at the same moment as the right flank. The 9th Corps threw themselves immediately on the enemy's foremost divisions. Towards 12 o'clock the artillery fire at Verneville showed that the corps on that side was engaged. The first army was next ordered to occupy the enemy on the heights in their front by an artillery fire. At 1·45 a constant and well-directed cannonade opened against the heights of Point du Jour, which the enemy returned with several batteries. The thunder of their heavy guns was pierced at times by the peculiar sound of their mitrailleuses. Between 2 and 3 the infantry battle began. It was made evident that the enemy in full force had taken a position on the heights that stretch from St. Marie aux Chenes and St. All over the wood of La Cusse to the cross-roads of Point du Jour.

Their position was extraordinarily strong; their tenability was increased by entrenchments and tiers of rifle-pits. In some places the ground has the appearance of a regular fortification. The attack could not be made easier, as the generals in command had the difficult task of so arranging their measures that the troops both on the north and on the east were ready, and the latter assault could not commence until it was known that the enemy had abandoned their intention of retreating. Moreover, it was impracticable to penetrate the sweeping movement of the enemy's right wing, and there was nothing else than to attack the front of the formidable position.

Long and severely the battle raged on the various points. On the left wing were the Saxons and the Guard around St. Marie aux Chenes, then round the steep declivity of St. Puval la Montagne, and about this village and round Roncourt. On the right, at St. All and further beyond Habonville, the wood of La Cusse and Verneville, as far as the northern Metz and Verdun road, were the Guard and 9th Army Corps. At Gravelotte, in the wood of Vaux, as far as the Moselle, 7th and 8th Corps, and on the other side of the Moselle a brigade of the 1st Army Corps were engaged. Some divisions of the 3d and 10th Corps were also in the action, particularly artillery. On the enemy's side their whole army was engaged, even the troops at first intended for the marine expedition, excepting the MacMahon Corps and the larger part of Failly's Corps.

The invincible bravery of our troops succeeded before evening in storming the heights and rolling back the enemy's whole line, whereby the 2d Army Corps made a decided attack on their right wing. The battle ended at 9·30, in perfect darkness. During the night the enemy retired within the entrenched camp of Metz. Countless wounded and scattered divisions wandered about in the vicinity or the battle-field.

His Majesty the King, who had directed the battle from the heights of Gravelotte, made his headquarters at Rezonville. The losses, as might have been expected in such a battle, must be very serious; but they cannot be even approximated, neither do we know the number of the prisoners or trophies. As to the latter, we could not expect in any conflict near Metz any considerable capture of booty, as pursuit is impossible. The battle has established the propriety of the strategetical movements around Metz, the result being that the enemy's army are completely cut off from all their communications with Paris. It is satisfactory that this eventful day has been signalized by the fraternal union of the Prussian, Saxon, and Hessian troops.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

EVENING TELEGRAPH OFFICE,
Wednesday, Sept. 14, 1870.

There is a lively demand for money to-day, and it is met very freely both at the banks and outside at yesterday's rates. But there is a general fear that stringency may yet overtake us before the season is over and injuriously affect the results of the fall trade. There should be no good grounds for these apprehensions, for there are ample supplies available if they were only let loose. The enormous hoards in the Treasury vaults, and which are constantly accumulating by large daily custom house receipts and otherwise, will be the direct causes of any evil of this kind which we may have to deplore, and it is to be hoped that Mr. Boutwell will at once reverse a policy which can only paralyze trade and industry whilst effecting no kind of good result.

Gold is quiet but stronger, with sales at 114@114¼, closing at ⅛.

Governments have again advanced, but there is not much doing.

Stocks are active and stronger. Sales of City 6s new at 101¾. Lehigh Gold Loan changed hands at 89.

Reading Railroad was steady with trifling sales at 48⅝; Pennsylvania advanced, selling at 59¼@⅝; Camden and Amboy was taken at 115; Minehill at 51½; Lehigh Valley at 58¾, and Oil Creek and Allegheny at 45½.

In Canal shares there were sales of Lehigh at 33¾. The balance of the list was steady, but the only sales were Commercial Bank at 59 and Spruce and Pine Streets Railway at 24.

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES.
Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street.

FIRST BOARD.

$1000 C & Am 6s, 83. 93		400 sh Penna R.....	59¾
$2000 City 6s, New..101¾		100 do.....	59¾
$500 Sch N 6s, 82.. 72		300 do...ls.s30.	59
3500 do..... 72		65 do.....ls.	59¾
$1000 Leh 6s gold l... 89		2 sh Leh Val R...	58¾
$500 do..... 90		48 do.....ls.	58¾
$5000 Wilm & R R 7s 94		100 sh Leh Nav. b10.	33¾
$2000 do.....b5. 94		19 sh Sp & Pine R..	24
10 sh Com'l Bk.... 59		100 sh O C& A R.R.	45¾
32 sh O & A R..ls.115		31 sh Read R.....	48¾
15 sh Minehill R.ls. 51¾			

JAY COOKE & Co. quote Government securities as follows:—U. S. 6s of 1881, 113¾@114¼; 5-20s of 1862, 113@113¾; do. 1864, 111¾@111¾; do. Nov. 1865, 111⅞@112⅛; do. do., July, 110¾@110¾; do. do., 1867, 110¾@110⅝; do. 1868, 110¾@110¾; 10-40s, 106⅞@106⅝; Pacifics, 111@111¼. Gold, 114¼.

MESSRS. DE HAVEN & BROTHER, No. 40 S. Third street, Philadelphia, report the following quotations: U. S. 6s of 1881, 113⅞@114¼; do. 1862, 113@113¾; do. 1864, 111¾@111¾; do. 1865, 111¼@112; do. 1865, new, 110¾@110¾; do. 1867, do. 110¾@110¾; do. 1868, do. 110¾@110¾; 10-40s, 106⅛@106⅝. U. S. 30 Year 6 per cent. Currency, 111@111¼. Gold, 114@114¼; Silver, 108@111; Union Pacific Railroad 1st Mort. Bonds, 810@820; Central Pacific Railroad, 880@890; Union Pacific Land Grant Bonds, 735@760. Due Comp. Int. Notes, 119.

NARR & LADNER, Brokers, report this morning Gold quotations as follows:—

10·00 A. M.....	114	12·01 P. M.....	114¼
10·25 "	114¼	12·02 "	114¼
10·35 "	114	12·10 "	114¾
11·20 "	114¼	12·25 "	114¾
11·31 "	114¼		

N. Y. MONEY MARKET YESTERDAY.

From the N. Y. Herald.

"The offerings of money have been larger to-day than for some time past, and loans on call at higher than five per cent. were somewhat exceptional. The stock brokers were generally and very readily supplied at five per cent., and the Government dealers at four per cent. There is no change to note in commercial paper. The recent heavy failure in Boston has had no influence here.

"Foreign exchange was dull and rather easier in actual transactions, although the nominal quotations were the same.

"The advance in our bonds at London to-day led to a weak gold market at the opening, some considerable orders to buy governments on foreign account being accompanied by corresponding sales of gold, under which the price fell to 113¾. Afterward the opinion was communicated by cable that peace negotiations were liable to be futile for the present, owing to the firm position of the provisional French government in demanding the removal of the Prussian forces from France as a preliminary to such negotiations, and as the shorts were rather sensitive, owing to the sharp demand for cash gold at the Clearing House, a rise to 114 resulted. Here it was reported that Bazaine had surrendered the garrison of Metz, and a decline to 113¾ ensued on the theory that Prussian victories favor a lower premium. The clearances to-day were only $26,000,000, which fact shows the dulness prevailing in the Gold Room.

"The Government market was firm, with

SPIRIT OF THE PRESS.

Editorial Opinions of the Leading Journals upon Current Topics—Compiled Every Day for the Evening Telegraph.

FRIENDLESS FRANCE.

From the N. Y. Times.

Why is it that the French people show so much enthusiasm at this moment in connection with America and Americans? The other day they surrounded the United States Legation, and cheered for hours together. On Monday, as the telegraph informed us yesterday, Mr. Washburne was recognized in the street, and instantly the crowd began to cheer. In a few minutes the crowd increased—it does not take long to bring a large assemblage together in Paris in these excited times—and the American Minister received a "most enthusiastic ovation." The explanation of this outburst of feeling is not difficult to find. When a man is plunged in very great distress, his heart overflows towards those who utter the first words of sympathy in his ears. It is the same with nations. France has gone through a bitter experience. The whole world has been against her—in quarters where she looked for kind words she heard only denunciations. Never was a nation so solitary in the midst of great disasters. At last the Government and people of the United States sent over a message of gentler meaning. The proud spirit of a defeated but not humiliated people at once is softened, and they send back to us their gratitude for what it has cost us very little to give them.

When it became a question of king against republic, the sympathies of this country were pretty sure to be transferred to the side of France. Now that Napoleon has disappeared from the roll of monarchs, there is no more thorough representative of arbitrary government left in Europe than the King of Prussia. He has opposed every liberal reform, and only the success of his crafty Minister's policy in strengthening the position of Prussia in Europe has induced the independent States to cast in their lot with the King's. It is not Prussia which has won in this campaign, but united Germany; and our best hope must be to see Prussia subordinate in the future to the general Confederation. That cannot happen while an upholder of the principle of the Divine right of kings remains paramount. Intrigues have evidently been set on foot to make King William "Emperor" of Germany. We should prefer to see, as one result of the war, a republic established in both Germany and France. France has already freed herself from Imperial rule, and now we are told that King William stands aghast at this part of his work. He treats Napoleon as a reigning sovereign. He looks upon the Provisional Government with scorn. Can it be supposed that the American people will extend to him their sympathies when he occupies a position so much at variance with their own political instincts? Germany fighting for the integrity of its soil against an Imperial army is one thing; Germany fighting at the bidding of a despot against a republic is another. We are on the side of people struggling to be free, and, therefore, we are now once more enabled to resume our old cordial relations with France.

Our policy has been tolerably straightforward, and hereafter will bear examination. But what verdict will history pronounce on the conduct of England throughout the struggle? Between the pernicious influences of the Court, the usual blind infatuation of the London *Times* whenever a foreign question arises, and the imbecility of the Gladstone government, England has been led into a course which will reflect eternal dishonor upon her. She has fawned upon Prussia, and only been spurned by Bismarck in return. She has heaped all kinds of insults upon the Power with which it was to her best interests to be at peace, and covered with obloquy a ruler who on several occasions encountered the unpopularity of the French people in his efforts to strengthen the English alliance. "If," said Mr. Bright in the House of Commons, on July 21, 1859, "there be one thing which is more distinctly marked in the policy of the Emperor of the French, since his accession to the throne of France, than another, it is his perpetual anxiety, by every means consistent with his own safety, and with the interest, as he believes, of France, to ally himself with England, and with the foreign policy of England." What return has England made? She has seized the first convenient opportunity she found to heap indignities on the French people and their late ruler at the same time. Can anything be more disgraceful than the language which the London *Times* has systematically used toward France since the war begun? It has rendered itself the organ of Count Bismarck, only to be treated with contempt. It has made itself the slavish mouth-piece of a court which has always thought more of its German connections than the honor of England. What is the ancient repute of England compared with the Queen's cousin, daughters, and sons-in-law? What does England owe to the House of Hanover but revolted colonies, miserable wars, gradual degradation from a first to a third-class power, and a whole world embittered against her? If England can never have a Queen like Elizabeth again, or a King like William III, the flag of a republic cannot float too soon over her royal palaces.

"The English people," wrote M. Edmond About lately, "stimulate their cold hearts with all the generous blood our soldiers have shed upon the battle-field, and cast a thought neither towards Belgium nor Holland, nor the Dutch colonies, nor to that rivalry of the seas which would avenge our defeat upon themselves if the fate of arms condemned us without appeal. If England's proper place in this struggle was not by the side of France—and we are not prepared to go so far as to contend that it was—at least it was her duty to have refrained from outrageously insulting a brave and noble people overtaken by sudden and vast calamities. Has France made any compact with England that she has not faithfully observed? It is easy enough to turn upon her with jibes in this hour of her misery. But the *Times*, which is foremost in doing the dirty work—was it not the first to prostrate itself in the dust before Napoleon after the *coup d'etat*? Has it not contrived to render England detested all over Europe, and to create a feeling of animosity towards her in the United States which fifty years of British diplomacy cannot obliterate? The last mistake has been the worst of all—and bitterly England will have cause to rue it. If Lord Palmerston had been living the Court and all its influence would have failed to drag England into its present degradation. But Lord Palmerston was the last of the English Ministers who had the courage to study the welfare of his country rather than the decrees of a monarch who views of foreign affairs are dictated by hereditary prejudices and German connections."

EUROPEAN COMPLICATIONS.

From the N. Y. Herald.

The events and ideas evolving from the war in Europe are deeply interesting. No event in history, perhaps—no, not even the first French revolution, which upheaved society from its very foundation—was pregnant with more important consequences. The conflict has assumed a different phase to what it had a few weeks ago, when Napoleon threw down the gage of war and the King of Prussia took it up. It is no longer a war between the ambitious Emperor, who endeavored to strengthen his throne and perpetuate his dynasty through military glory, and the Prussian monarchy, assuming the championship of Germany. It begins to take the phase of a war of monarchical and aristocratical ideas and privileges against the republican movements of the time and republican tendencies of the age. That fermentation of opinions which Disraeli has so well described in "Lothair" is now at boiling heat. The conflict between the past and future has been precipitated by the surprising incidents of the French-Prussian war. The whole civilized world is watching with intense interest the struggle. The result will show whether absolutism is to triumph or the people are to advance toward freedom and self-government.

The telegraphic news from Europe during the last few days shows that the King of Prussia is very averse to the republic proclaimed in France. It is said, indeed, that he will not recognize or treat with the republican government, and that, to prevent, if possible, the existence of the republic, he will restore the Napoleon empire. It may be that the views and purpose of the King are exaggerated by the partisans of imperial and monarchical government, and especially by the British press and aristocracy, which dread republicanism; but they are quite in accord with his absolutist notions. There is no stancher defender of monarchical privileges and power than King William. In fact, this is a remarkable peculiarity in the Hohenzollern family. It is probable, therefore, that the reports of his determined hostility to the French republic are true.

At the same time we hear of great activity in the cabinets and diplomatic circles of Europe. The monarchs are excited and fear the progress of revolution. They want to interpose, but hardly know how. The Emperors of Russia and Austria, it is said, have appealed to the King of Prussia to make peace, and we are informed by the latest news that the Prussian army had halted, at the firm request of Russia, in order that King William and Bismarck may consider the proposition from Russia and Austria for an armistice. It has been reported also that the Queen of England is as much opposed to the French republic as King William, and that secretly her influence has been used to prevent the recognition of that republic. This, too, appears to be the impression in England, judging from the language and temper of the mass meeting in London on Sunday. Nor is this at all unlikely. Although Queen Victoria is an excellent woman in all the relations of life, her monarchical prejudices must be strong. Then she has sons and daughters and blood relations intimately connected with most of the reigning families of Europe. She wants to see her children succeed her on the throne of England and some to wear crowns on the continent through their marriage with the heirs of thrones. Even the King of Italy, liberal and progressive as he is, fears the revolution and is preparing to check it. Everywhere, in fact, the crowned heads, and the aristocracies which hang upon them, are alarmed and are anxiously considering how they can suppress the present republican movement and save their crowns.

The King of Prussia has raised in this war a spectre more fearful to him and his fellow monarchs than the ghost of Samuel was to King Saul. Can he put it down? That is the important question of the time. Did he, when he commenced the war, have an idea of such a result? Or, rather, did his astute minister, Bismarck, think that the subjugation of Napoleon would be followed by a republic in France and revolutionary movements in other parts of Europe? Hardly any other result could have been expected. Bismarck must have seen this was a possibility at least, and it is reasonable to suppose he had some policy to be pursued in such a contingency. What was that policy? What is his policy now? Surely he is too able a statesman to suppose he can fight successfully against the sentiment of the people of both Europe and America and against the sentiment of the mass of the German people as well, for nothing would tend to arouse the public sense of the world against Prussia so much as persistent hostility to the republic in France and forcing either the fugitive imperial government or any other monarchical government upon the French. Bismarck must know that such a course, if even within the power of Prussia to pursue it to the end, would be contrary to the enlightened ideas and spirit of the age, would cost the Prussians enormously, would probably prolong the war, and would only leave a terrible legacy of future trouble. We believe this able minister cannot help seeing the evils that must follow an attempt on the part of Prussia to squelch the French republic and to force a monarch upon a great nation at the point of the bayonet. But can he control the King? Is King William so wedded to his monarchical and absolutist notions and so obstinate that he will not listen even to Bismarck? A few days will bring an answer to these questions. Events move rapidly, and the crisis is fast culminating. The King must either treat with the republic shortly or utterly ignore it.

The King of Prussia declared at the commencement of the war that he fought only against the Bonapartes, whom he regarded as the ceaseless disturbers of Europe. Yet it seems now that he is disposed to restore the fallen Emperor or his dynasty rather than recognize a republic. As there appears to be no prospect of restoring the Orleans family, the alternative is either a Bonaparte or the republic. But does King William imagine the French people would long submit to the rule of the disgraced and fugitive Bonapartes, if even they should be restored by Prussian bayonets? The wisest course for him is to recognize and make peace with the republic; for that has been promptly and enthusiastically accepted by the French people, and has been recognized by the United States, Switzerland, Spain, and Italy. If he should do so, and be magnanimous in the terms for peace, France may become a friend of Germany and the wounds of the war may soon be healed. If he should refuse the war will be continued and spread, probably, and will become one of monarchy and absolutist ideas against republicanism, the sentiments of the age and the masses of the people. The people of Germany even would turn against him, and his crown might not be worth a year's purchase. The elements of revolution are let loose, and all the ideas of modern progress are in conflict with those of the past. Concession and magnanimity may allay or direct this storm. Monarchical pride and obstinacy would probably only increase its fury, and in the end must prove powerless against the progressive and enlightened sentiments of the age.

CHANGE OF TONE IN THE REPUBLICAN PRESS.

From the N. Y. World.

Since the proclamation of the French republic most of the administration papers in this country have turned, or seem on the point of turning, a complete somersault. We have no inclination to impugn the motives of this sudden change. We are willing to believe that it has proceeded from that prompt and enthusiastic sympathy with free institutions which has always formed a part of the American character. So powerful and irrepressible is this sentiment that all pride of consistency and all views of party advantage have melted away before it; and the same journals which, two weeks ago, were chanting loud pæans over the military successes of Prussia, and courting German votes in this country, are now earnestly deprecating any further injury or humiliation of France. We cannot find it in our hearts to taunt them with their "change of base." We are rather inclined to honor them for the ready expression they have given to genuine American sentiments in a conjuncture whose suddenness has disconcerted all their previous calculations.

While it was a war between two crowned heads, the American people felt but a slight partiality for either. Their preferences, such as they had, "played round the head, but came not near the heart." What interest have *we* in the balance of power in Europe? What is it to *us* whether the Rhenish provinces are taxed and oppressed by a French Emperor or by a Prussian King? In the interest of humanity we might deplore the horrible carnage which was a sacrifice to the unhallowed ambition of their rulers; but the loss and desolation ought to have affected us equally whether inflicted by the monarch of Prussia or the monarch of France. This would have been the tone of American feeling had it not been for the fact that we have in this country a large body of voters of German birth. The Republican leaders fancied they could gain a party advantage by playing upon the honest national sympathies of the Germans. The consequence was, that the Republican press was more pro-Prussian and anti-French than the American Germans themselves. Disgust at this cajoling hollowness may have biassed some minds the other way, although among no class in this country is there any feeling inconsistent with genuine respect for our German population. Democrats have always looked upon the American Germans as a salutary counterpoise to the narrow, bigoted spirit of New England Puritanism. In no State where they hold the balance of power is there any danger of rigid Sabbatarianism, or intermeddling sumptuary legislation interfering with the right of the people to regulate their own habits in diet, drink, or amusements.

They are, moreover, sober, industrious, frugal, domestic, intelligent; and their presence among us in large numbers is operating as a corrective to some of our most unamiable national peculiarities. It has always been a maxim of the Democratic party that "the world is governed too much," and the attachment of our German population to individual and social freedom is quite in the spirit of this favorite Democratic maxim. With this bond of active sympathy, the Democratic party have always been warm well-wishers of the American Germans; and especially here in the State of New York there has been unbroken concert of action between us on some of the most exciting questions of State legislation.

In the present war, no Democrat, and indeed no native-born American citizen, has desired to restrain the partiality of our German population for the cause of their Fatherland. We appreciate and honor the ties of birth, blood, ancestry, and early association. If Americans were dwelling in a foreign land they would unhesitatingly give their moral support to their native country when engaged in war; and we cannot censure others for what, in like circumstances, we should most certainly do ourselves. We do not expect our German citizens to transfer their sympathies in consequence of anything which has recently transpired in Europe. They secure more of our esteem by staunch fidelity and unwavering attachment to the land in which their eyes first saw the light, and in which their ancestors lie buried. Forever sacred and honored be the sentiment of patriotism, the parent of most of the great deeds which adorn the pages of history. But our German citizens must tolerate in us what we respect in them. We, too, have our early associations, national traditions, patriotic attachments, our cherished sentiments caught in lisping infancy from those who had the moulding of our minds. As a consequence of this training, in which the new-comers among us have not participated and cannot understand, our sensibilities are powerfully stirred by every movement for freedom, and especially for freedom in France. Since the republic has been declared in France, even demagogues have forborne their trade. There has been a spontaneous outburst of applauding public sentiment, such as can be explained only by an American education and American sentiment.

THE POLICY OF HUMILIATING FRANCE.

From the London Spectator.

In one of Count Bismarck's earliest speeches in the Prussian Parliament, he gave as his reason for excluding the Jews from official life that the laws of every Christian country ought to be an attempt, however imperfect, to embody Christian principles, and that, therefore, it was impossible to entrust with the administration of the law those who did not recognize such principles at all. We wonder how far this conviction of Count Bismarck's will affect his view of the terms of peace which he is willing to offer to France. Will he be disposed to admit that Christian principles have anything whatever to do with foreign policy, when it comes to a question of how a victorious nation should treat a vanquished nation? Unfortunately, statesmen are a little too prone to make a good deal of Christian principles when the drift of the argument would be to justify exclusion, and exceedingly little of them when the drift of the argument would be to justify concession. Yet the most worldly politician might well admit that Christian principles, whether he accepted them or not—and Count Bismarck does accept them eagerly—have an immense deal to do with the conclusion, preservation, and solidity of peace. We do not mean for a moment that "policy"—a large calculation of international consequences—could properly be excluded even from the strictest application of Christian principles, in the solution of international questions as to peace and war. But we do assert that statesmen, the coldest and most impartial, cannot avoid taking into account the operation of these principles on the minds of nations in all great national crises, even if their own minds be insensible to them. Nor can the question whether the effectual humiliation of the French nation should be the object of the German policy in concluding peace, and whether that humiliation would or would not be a great guarantee of European tranquillity, be discussed without giving the greatest weight to the effect of Christian principles or the effect of ignoring them, on the mutual relations of the nations concerned. No man can doubt for a moment that the obligation of the Christian law to do to others as you would be done by has the greatest possible secret effect even on the minds of nations who have been shooting down each other's hosts by tens of thousands for weeks past—nor that it is as applicable to international as it is to individual affairs, though its true interpretation may be much more difficult. At all events, one great objection to the policy of making the conspicuous humiliation of France the first object of the treaty of peace, when Germany is in a position to dictate it, is that this is a direct attempt to carry into a treaty of peace a morality the very converse of that which Count Bismarck says should be as completely as possible imaged in the laws of every Christian people—and it can be scarcely contended that treaties between Christian countries should aim at ignoring what the law of every Christian country is bound as far as possible to embody. We do not pretend for a moment that we have got very far in the solution of the practical question, when we have laid it down that the object of humiliating France for the sake of humiliating her, is not one which it is legitimate to contemplate even in a treaty of peace. It may be very well replied that a precaution which involves a great humiliation is one thing, and the deliberate wish to humiliate quite another, and we heartily acknowledge the distinction. For instance, it may be and must be a humiliation to France to pay a great pecuniary indemnification for the war, and yet it would be an act of grand and perhaps almost indefensible generosity, if the Prussians, who have lost so much in life and wealth and happiness by a war which they did not originate, were to decline to ask for any such indemnification. Still it is a point gained if it be admitted that the object of the treaty of peace ought not to be the further humiliation of France—though no doubt a humiliation, and perhaps a very wholesome humiliation of all kinds, must be involved in the mere fact of complete defeat and capitulation. A humiliation incidental to the result of the war is one thing; a further humiliation deliberately contemplated as the object of the terms of peace, quite another. The humiliation that is inseparable from the part a nation has acted can never be resented in cold blood, like a humiliation inflicted for its own sake. We maintain that for the sake of Germany itself, for the sake of France, and for the sake of Europe, it should be the wisdom of the conqueror to leave behind him no vestiges of a deliberate *intention* to lacerate the heart of the conquered people, even though it be absolutely certain—as no doubt it is—that had the conquered people been conquerors instead of conquered, they would have felt no scruple about the deliberate humiliation of Germany.

For the sake of Germany, then, we think the needless humiliation of France in the highest degree undesirable, because Germany would defeat France a second time—though it would be a painless and an ennobling defeat—in adopting a policy so wholly unique, and so infinitely grander than that which animated the French invasion. Germany is surely strong enough to neglect military considerations so relatively unimportant as the gain of a strongly fortified frontier on the Vosges. But if she be strong enough to neglect such considerations, how marvellously would it exalt her position in Europe and the character of her people, if she can take up at once the part of the great pacific power which makes war not for glory, but for duty; and after defeating what was supposed to be the most military people in Europe by a military spirit infinitely stronger, *because* more self-contained and modest, decline even to entertain those notions of aggrandizement which were the great spur to the French invasion. This would indeed be entering on a new and original path of political influence, and one strictly akin to the genius of the German people. To have shown that that nation which can make war as no other nation in Europe can make war, puts the end so far above the means that it respects the liberty even of its enemies more than it values petty precautions for its own safety; to have shown that a nation of warriors dictates peace even more unhesitatingly to itself than to the foe it has vanquished; to have shown that there is in Europe a strength too grand for ambition, too self-reliant even for fear, would surely be to put Germany at the head of European civilization in a sense in which no nation has ever yet laid claim to such a head. Would it be a small triumph for even the most thoughtful and cultivated nation in Europe to have set for the first time the example to the strong of "overcoming evil with good?"

For the sake of France, we wish to see no unnecessary, no needless attempt to humiliate France beyond the humiliation involved in the absolute failure of a most shameless aggression. What France needs, more than it needs even education and repose, is a release from the constant self-consciousness and vanity which are always measuring France against the rest of the world. "La grande nation" will never forget herself while a bitter and unforgetable humiliation is rankling in her heart and crying for vengeance. If France is to recover her equanimity and her generosity, she must be able to think of herself without that self-contempt which a humiliation such as the loss of French territory would inflict. France needs the development of an interior life which would leave her less sensitive to her exact degree of influence among the nations. That she might pursue this path of development, if not artificially driven into the Tantalus-task of wresting again her laurels from the foe, is probable and quite within reasonable hope. But if she feel the knife as a great territorial loss of strength would make her feel the knife, the first object of any popular statesman must be to prepare for the recovery of her position. Another man will arise to represent, like the present Emperor, "a principle, a memory, and a defeat," the only "principle" being probably that she ought never to lose the memory of her defeat till she had wiped it out in victory. No one can deny that to wound France so that her morbidly susceptible vanity would cry out perpetually for revenge would be to extinguish for another generation the best hopes of French progress.

Again, for the sake of Europe at large, we heartily deprecate the needless humiliation of France. Europe deeply needs the influence of a great pacific State such as Germany would be, if she had the grandeur of purpose to relinquish all the territorial fruits of conquest. Such a Germany would be a bulwark alike against Russia and against France, such as we have never yet dreamed of possessing. The greatest power would not dare to attack her after her great feat of war. The smallest would respect her public opinion after her greater feat of peace. But if France be dismembered by the will of Germany, when can Europe be in equilibrium again? Germany would then become the terror of the smaller powers, like Holland and Belgium, and remain what she has long been, the terror of Denmark. France would be always ready to conspire with any power, small or great, which held out to her a hope of retrieving the past. The hatred of races would grow fierce. The Celtic blood in Belgium would be pretty nearly sure to sympathize with the Celtic blood in France. Italy would begin to tremble before the powerful and ambitious conqueror who had humbled her old ally. In a word, the result of the war, instead of being to give Europe a new guarantee of stability in the self-restraint and moderation of the central power of Europe, would be to penetrate it by a profound unrest. And this would be the natural result of the rise of a power so tremendous, for whose moderation we had received no sort of guarantee. In fact, the rise of any new power on such a scale as this—a power able in a month to lay the greatest State in Europe low—is a matter for anxiety which can only be allayed by extraordinary evidence of its pacific magnanimity. For the sake alike of Germany itself, of France, and of the whole of Europe, the needless humiliation of France by its territorial dismemberment, even though it be only to the same extent to which it is pretty certain that France would have proceeded if Germany had been vanquished, would be, in our belief, a great calamity—and, as regards the victor, the sacrifice of an opportunity such as nations do not often obtain, of earning both a mighty political influence and the glory of a still more honorable fame.

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On the first intimation of HOSTILITIES, went into the market and bought largely of GOODS likely to be affected.

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BRAUN'S FAMOUS PANORAMIC VIEWS of Berlin, Potsdam, Charlottenburg, Coblentz, Heidelberg, Jena, Weimar, Erfurt, Ems, Baden-Baden, Weisbaden, Brussels, Amsterdam, Waterloo, Liege Ypres, Rotterdam, Utrecht, etc. etc.

A complete set of the Berlin Museums, and interior views of all the rooms in the various royal palaces of Prussia.

Particular attention is drawn to the fact that in a few days 100 views on the Rhine and its fortifications, as never before seen, will be exhibited. 11 16

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Ladies' and Misses' Crape, Gimp, Hair Pamela and Straw Round and Pyramid Hats; Ribbons, Satins, Silks, Velvets and Velveteens, Crapes, Feathers, Flowers, Frames, Sash Ribbons, Ornaments, Mourning Millinery, Crape Veils, etc. 1 4

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RODGERS & WOSTENHOLM'S POCKET KNIVES, Pearl and Stag handles, and beautiful finish; Rodgers', and Wade & Butcher's Razors, and the celebrated Le-coultre Razor; Ladies' Scissors, in cases, of the finest quality; Rodgers' Table Cutlery, Carvers and Forks, Razor Strops, Cork Screws, etc. Ear instruments, to assist the hearing, of the most approved construction, at P. MADEIRA'S,
No. 115 TENTH Street, below Chesnut.

PATENTS.

STATE RIGHTS FOR SALE.—STATE RIGHTS of a valuable invention just patented, and for the SLICING, CUTTING, and CHIPPING of dried beef, cabbage, etc., are hereby offered for sale. It is an article of great value to proprietors of hotels and restaurants, and it should be introduced into every family. STATE RIGHTS FOR SALE Model can be seen at TELEGRAPH OFFICE COOPER'S POINT, N. J.
1 27tf MUNDY & HOFFMAN.

EDUCATIONAL.

RUGBY ACADEMY

FOR YOUNG MEN AND BOYS,

No. 1415 LOCUST Street.

EDWARD CLARENCE SMITH, A. M., Principal.

This Select School will enter upon its sixth year completely reorganized.

Rooms improved, and refitted with handsome furniture.

1. Pupils prepared for business life. Thorough course in the English Branches and Mathematics.
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4. A carefully organized Primary Department.
5. Special features—an unsurpassed locality, spacious and well-ventilated rooms, with high ceilings, a retired play ground.

Next session begins September 12. Circulars at No. 1415 LOCUST St. Applications received daily.

Testimonial from Hon. William Strong, U. S. Supreme Court.

PHILADELPHIA, June 15, 1870.

During the last two years my son has been an attendant of the School of Mr. Edward Clarence Smith, known as Rugby Academy. I can unqualifiedly commend Mr. Smith to those who have sons to be educated, as a superior instructor, devoted to his work, kind and firm in his management of his pupils, and in all respects qualified for success in his profession.

8 13 W. STRONG.

CARL GAERTNER'S NATIONAL CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC, S. E. corner TENTH and WALNUT Streets, is now open for the Fourth Season for the reception of pupils. Instruction is given by a staff of the best Professors in the city in the following branches:—

Vocal Music, Piano, Violin, Viola, Violoncello, Contra Bass, Theory of Harmony, Grand Organ (or Church Organ), Cabinet Organ, Melodeon, Flute, Clarionet, Oboe, Bassoon, Horn, Cornet, Trombone, Harp, Guitar, etc., etc., and in the Italian, German, French, and Spanish Languages.

For particulars see circulars to be had at the Office of the Conservatory and in the Music Stores.

The Director of the Conservatory takes this opportunity to express his sincere gratification at the success which has attended his efforts to establish this Institution in Philadelphia on a permanent basis and with the prospect of continued prosperity.

He would likewise declare his gratitude to the many kind friends among the students and elsewhere, whose interest in the cause of thorough instruction in the art and science of music has assisted so materially in bringing the Conservatory to its present state of usefulness.

He can only promise in return that his devotion to the object of raising the institution under his care to a high place among the great Music Schools of the world shall be—as it has been—the controlling influence at the Conservatory.

CARL GAERTNER,
9 12 1m Director and Proprietor.

H. Y. LAUDERBACH'S ACADEMY FOR YOUNG MEN AND BOYS, ASSEMBLY BUILDINGS,
No. 108 South TENTH Street.

A Primary, Elementary, and Finishing School.

Thorough preparation for Business or College.

Special attention given to Commercial Arithmetic and all kinds of Business Calculations.

French and German, Linear and Perspective Drawing, Elocution, English Composition, Natural Science.

FIELD PRACTICE in Surveying and Civil Engineering, with the use of all requisite instruments, is given to the higher classes in Mathematics.

A first-class Primary Department.

The best ventilated, most lofty and spacious Class-rooms in the city.

Open for the reception of applicants daily from 10 A. M. to 4 P. M. [8 20

Fall term will begin September 12.

Circulars at Mr. Warburton's, No. 430 Chesnut st.

HALLOWELL SELECT HIGH SCHOOL FOR Young Men and Boys, which has been removed from No. 110 N. Tenth street, will be opened on September 12 in the new and more commodious buildings Nos. 112 and 114 N. NINTH Street. Neither effort nor expense has been spared in fitting up the rooms, to make this a first-class school of the highest grade.

A Preparatory Department is connected with the school. Parents and students are invited to call and examine the rooms and consult the Principals from 9 A. M. to 2 P. M. after August 16.

GEORGE EASTBURN, A. B.,
JOHN G. MOORE, M. S.,
8 17tf Principals.

HAMILTON INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG LADIES, No. 3810 CHESNUT Street, West Philadelphia. Day and Boarding School. This institution, having successfully completed its fourth year, has become one of the established schools of our city. Its course of study includes a thorough English and Classical Education, embracing Mental, Moral, and Physical culture.

Its ninth session will open on MONDAY, September 12. For terms, etc., apply at the school.

8 29tf PHILIP A. CREGAR, Principal.

EILDON SEMINARY.—MISS CARR'S SELECT Boarding School for Young Ladies will RE-OPEN SEPTEMBER 14, 1870.

It is situated at the York Road Station of the North Pennsylvania Railroad, seven miles from Philadelphia.

The Principal may be consulted personally at her residence during the summer, or by letter addressed to Shoemakertown Post Office, Montgomery county, Pa. Circulars can be obtained also at the office of

JAY COOKE & CO.,
8 8 Bankers, Philadelphia.

EDGEHILL SCHOOL,

MERCHANTVILLE, N. J.,

Four Miles from Philadelphia.

Next session begins MONDAY, October 3.

For circulars apply to

9 10 tf Rev. T. W. CATTELL.

THE SIXTEENTH ACADEMIC YEAR OF SPRING GARDEN ACADEMY, N. E. corner of EIGHTH and BUTTONWOOD Streets, begins Tuesday, September 6. Thorough preparation for Business or College. Applications received on and after Monday, August 22.

CHARLES A. WALTERS, A. M.,
8 18 1m Principal.

CENTRAL INSTITUTE, N. W. CORNER OF TENTH and SPRING GARDEN Streets, will reopen MONDAY, September 5. Parents are invited to call after August 29. Boys prepared for business or for college. JOHN P. LAMBERTON, A. M.,
8 22 1m Principal.

THE SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES AND GIRLS,
No. 2017 LOCUST Street,
will be reopened September 12, by
MRS. A. J. RUSSELL and
9 6 12t* MISS MELISSA GREGORY.

YOUNG MEN AND BOYS' ENGLISH CLASSICAL AND COMMERCIAL INSTITUTE, No. 1908 MOUNT VERNON Street, reopens September 5. Thorough preparation for Business or College. Has a Preparatory Department for small Boys.

8 27 1m Rev. J. G. SHINN, A. M., Principal.

WEST PENN SQUARE SEMINARY FOR YOUNG LADIES, No. 5 South MERRICK Street (formerly Mrs. M. E. Mitchell's). The Fall Term of this school will begin on THURSDAY, September 15. MISS AGNES IRWIN,
8 31 1S15 Principal.

YOUNG LADIES' INSTITUTE, No. 1642 GREEN Street. Duties resumed September 14th.

REV. ENOCH H. SUPPLEE, A. M.,
9 9 6t* Principal.

WEST CHESNUT STREET INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG LADIES, No. 4035 Chesnut street, West Philadelphia, will re-open MONDAY, September 12.

9 3 5w* MISS E. T. BROWN, Principal.

CHEGARAY INSTITUTE, Nos. 1527 AND 1529 SPRUCE Street, Philadelphia, will reopen on TUESDAY, September 13. French is the language of the family, and is constantly spoken in the institute.

6 15 wfm 6m L. D'HERVILLY, Principal.

YOUNG LADIES' INSTITUTE, No. 1922 MOUNT VERNON Street. Sixth Semi-Annual Term begins on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 15.

Call or send for circular. 9 2 2w

JANE M. HARPER WILL REOPEN HER School for Boys and Girls, N. W. corner of EIGHTEENTH and CHESNUT Streets, on the 14th of 9th month (September), 1870. Ages 6 to 13. 9 6 1m

MISS CLEVELAND'S SCHOOL FOR YOUNG Ladies will reopen on MONDAY, September 19, at No. 2023 DELANCEY Place. 9 5 13t*

THE MISSES ROGERS WILL REOPEN their School for Young Ladies and Children at No. 1914 PINE Street, on MONDAY, Sept. 5. 9 3 12t

TWENTY-SIXTH YEAR.—H. D. GREGORY, A. M., will reopen his Classical and English School, No. 1108 MARKET Street, on September 5. 8 23 1m*

$150 A YEAR, BOARD AND TUITION, AT Episcopal Academy, BERLIN, New Jersey. 9 7 10t*

THE CLASSICAL INSTITUTE, DEAN STREET, above Spruce, will be re-opened September 5th.

8 22 2m J. W. FAIRES, D. D., Principal.

COURTLAND SAUNDERS COLLEGE, FOR Young Men, Youth, and Small Boys, Phila. 6 28t

NEW-YORKISMS.

From Our Own Correspondent.

NEW YORK, Sept. 13, 1870.

The American Institute Fair.

The American Institute Fair is now in progress in the building usually known as the Skating Rink, on Third avenue, between Sixty-third and Sixty-fourth streets. It is pretty well attended, and the general appearance is as picturesque as it usually is, but not more so than is usual. The Rink is so vast in extent that the forming of a leafy avenue by the placing of two rows of trees down the centre would be one of the most beneficent innovations that could be made in its general appearance. In spite of the vast number of things with which the building is crowded, the general aspect is somewhat barren because of there being nothing prominent, at equal intervals, calculated to break the monotony and to give the eye something to repose upon and find relief in. Among the new articles exhibited are a splendid collection of carriage afghans, a patent metallic stay-strap, a life-preserving skirt made of cork, and some anti-breakable corset steels, some wash-cloths and bathing towels made of sponge, some interesting "stocking supporters" (whether these are perfectly identical with garters I will not undertake to decide), a splendid assortment of pipes, among which is one worth $2000, and of ivory billiard-balls, a curious burglar-proof lock-runner, some patent perforated buckskin undergarments, and a patent helmet, the aim of which is to enable the hinder head to be bathed without wetting the face or neck. These are a few of the articles exhibited, but they are quite enough for mention at present.

Judge Bedford.

Judge Bedford, or "Gunny" Bedford as he is called by his intimate friends, the official dignitary who, by his severe but just sentences, has been striking such terror into the hearts of criminals, is not at all a formidable man to look at. He is a little below the medium height, or at least is not one whit beyond it, is spare in form, unpretentious and unimpressive in appearance, and extremely youthful-looking considering the nature and responsibility of the position that he holds. He lives at the late residence of his father, who recently died. That residence is situated on the west side of Fifth avenue, a few doors south of Thirteenth street. It is not at all a fashionable quarter of that celebrated thoroughfare. A few of the "old families" live near, but the boarding-house element predominates.

On the southwest corner of Thirteenth street and Fifth avenue is a large boarding-house, and whenever the Judge comes within a reasonable distance of that boarding-house there is a universal rush to its windows on the part of the feminine occupants. The attraction consists in the anxiety to see how a man looks who every term disposes of several hundreds of years of human life—whether the responsibility so weighs upon him as to take the elasticity out of his step and the bloom from his cheek. When the curiosity is gratified, disappointment sets in, for the observers see only a slim, ordinary-looking man, plainly but neatly dressed, and with nothing about his personal appearance to indicate that he is not simply a book-keeper who spends his salary on his dress.

The Census Again.

A disposition is growing to believe that the public has been swindled in the matter of the census. So much has this belief gained ground that Mayor Hall has actually issued a proclamation recommending that under corporate authority immediate arrangement be made for taking a census through the police department of a few districts, and in various parts of the city, so as to furnish more reliable tests, and should the comparison between the corporate and Federal census show great discrepancies in these districts, that the work be then continued through the entire city. According to the census returns just made our population has not increased during the last ten years—a proposition which is absolutely incredible, when we remember how our limits have extended themselves and what a wealth of inhabitants is exhibited in our suburbs.

Mrs. Scott-Siddons—Miss Glyn.

Mrs. Scott-Siddons is endeavoring to do justice to the character of "Queen Elizabeth" as sketched by Mr. Tom Taylor in his new tragedy entitled '*Twixt Axe and Crown*. My opinion about this pretentious actress may be very briefly expressed. There are about her four things on which she bases her success:—First, she is a very beautiful woman; second, she is a magnificent "dresser;" third, she is a ladylike actress; fourth, the affix which, for professional purposes, she puts to her married name is identical with that great English actress Sarah Siddons, from whom she is assumed to claim descent. When you have admitted these few facts in regard to Mrs. Scott-Siddons, you have admitted everything that can with justice be claimed as an explanation of her popularity. Her capability does not begin to equal that which is required by the characters she has the temerity to assume. I could mention, without stopping to think, half a dozen stock actresses in this city who are incalculably better fitted for starring than Mrs. Scott-Siddons is. Still, she draws good audiences at Wood's Museum, and at most other places where she appears, and I presume makes $1000 per week.

Miss Glyn, the celebrated English tragedienne, whose great part of "Cleopatra" in Shakespeare's *Antony and Cleopatra* is said to be a work of genius, is now in this city, staying at the Westminster Hotel. For Nilsson rooms have been taken at the Clarendon, the "nobby" hotel of New York. Single tickets for her concerts will probably sell at prices ranging between three and five dollars. ALI BABA.

Our Public Schools.

BOARD OF SCHOOL CONTROL.—The first meeting of the Board of School Control since the summer vacation was held yesterday afternoon, President M. Hall Stanton in the chair.

Communications were received from sectional boards giving notice of the election of teachers.

The First section asked that the name of the new school house be the First Section Grammar School. Agreed to.

A communication from the Twentieth section requested that the Board confirm the name of the Edward Gratz Grammar School. Agreed to.

A petition was presented from the Sixth section asking that the school house on Fifth street above Race be vacated. Agreed to.

One from the Twenty-eighth section asked that the school house on the Wissahickon be rented for $400 per annum. Agreed to.

A request was received from the Twenty-eighth section for an appropriation for the purchase of a lot for school purposes at Thirteenth and Powelton avenue. Agreed to.

The Committee on Property submitted a report recommending the passage of a resolution for the payment of $9000 for a lot of ground at Hancock and Cumberland streets, and $5852 for a lot on Amber street, both in the Nineteenth ward. Agreed to.

The Twenty-sixth section asked the board to remove the Jackson school-house to Seventeenth and Christian streets, and to open a boys' grammar school of four divisions. Referred.

A petition was presented from the Eighteenth section asking Councils for an appropriation of $600 for a new roof for the Chandler school-house. Referred.

The amendment of Mr. Hiecock altering the summer vacation, and setting the dates from the first Monday in July to the third Monday in August, was postponed.

A communication from citizens, asking for the restoration of the French language in the High School was agreed to.

A communication from the Teachers' Institute, asking that the school be closed on Friday morning next, to permit the teachers to attend the meeting of the Institute, was agreed to.

A resolution consolidating the Randolph Consolidated and Randolph Primary schools of Second division of Twenty-fifth section, to date from the 1st inst., was adopted.

The amendment to the rules offered by Mr. Steinmetz at the last meeting, which provides that a pupil applying for admission to the Boys' High School or Girls' Normal School must have resided in the section from which they come at least six months before such pupil can be admitted, was debated at length.

A motion to strike o ut six months and insert one term was agreed to.

The motion was th en taken up forbidding any teacher to inflict corporeal punishment on pupils. Indefinitely postponed.

A resolution asking Councils to purchase a lot at Germantown avenue and Wyoming avenue for school purposes was referred to the committee on property.

A resolution was presented directing that the committee on qualifications of teachers superintend the examination of all applicants who apply for certificates of music teachers. Adopted.

Mr. Armstrong presented a resolution that the musical text book prepared by Professor Jean Louis be placed on the list of text books. Referred to the committee on text books.

After some further unimportant business the body adjourned.

THE WAR.

LAST NIGHT'S DESPATCHES.

FRANCE OFFERS PEACE PROPOSITIONS—PRUSSIA TO BE REIMBURSED, AND THE FORTRESSES OF LORRAINE AND ALSACE TO BE DESTROYED—NO TERRITORY TO BE SURRENDERED—PRUSSIA NOT LIKELY TO ACCEPT—RECONNOITRING AND SKIRMISHING.

LONDON, Sept. 13.—Communication between Brussels and Paris is still maintained by way of Douay and Quieberon. The Prussians appeared at Provens, in the Department of the Seine and Marne, on Monday, the 12th, at noon, and also at Tracy and Carlepont, in the Department of the Oise. The chances of a successful defence of Paris are thought to increase hourly. The *Independance Belge* says the policy of the American government occasions no surprise, considering the intimacy of Bancroft and Bismarck. It is denied, however, at Berlin that Bancroft has made any representations in favor of mediation.

A correspondent writes from Hamburg, September 11, that there are many indications that the French will shortly raise the blockade of both the Baltic and North Seas. When Fourichon heard that the Republic had been proclaimed, and himself appointed Naval Minister, he assembled the officers of the squadron on the flagship, and consulted them as to the expediency of recognizing the Republic. Nearly all were willing, and Fourichon started for Cherbourg. The greater portion of the Baltic fleet is assembled in Kiogo Bay, and the remainder is anchored off Moen Island, both in Danish waters, notwithstanding the prohibition of the Danish King. The heaviest ships will soon be ordered to return to France.

The blockade is continually evaded, as the ships are unfit for such service. Yesterday the Lubeck Chamber of Commerce telegraphed to the German consul at Copenhagen, asking whether the French fleet was still in the Baltic, as it had not been seen for more than a week. Notwithstanding the reported return of the French fleet, preparations for defence are unrelaxed, and news to-day from Alsen Sound warns vessels against entering the roadstead, all communication having just been closed by a triple row of torpedoes. Hamburg has been notified to receive 1200 French prisoners, who will be placed on the American steamers in the harbor.

LONDON, Sept. 13.—[Special to the New York Herald.]—Thiers arrived in England to-day. He looks careworn and ill, and shows a disinclination to conversation. A few words were interchanged with old acquaintances at Dover, who inquired whether he came as an accredited envoy of the French Republic? He intimated that he knew of no Republic, but only a government for the defence of Paris.

There is good authority for believing that definite propositions for peace will be offered on behalf of the provisional government of Paris, and that M. Thiers is authorized to lay them before the British government, whose intervention is solicited. The terms are as follows: Payment to Prussia of her war expenses; destruction of all the forts in Alsace and Lorraine; the temporary occupation of Metz and Strasburg by German troops until the election of an authorized government for France and the ratification of the treaty by the proper authorities.

LONDON, Sept. 13.—[Special to the New York Tribune.]—A correspondent at Berlin telegraphs on Sept. 13, by authority, that the report that Mr. Bancroft has made representations to the government at Washington on the subject of mediation is utterly unfounded. The United States have not offered their good offices, but will act if the belligerents request them to do so.

LONDON, Sept. 13.—[Special to the New York Herald.]—A despatch from Beauvais says that within the past week advances have been made toward the King of Prussia concerning overtures of peace. Official intimation has been given that the King cannot have means of knowing the authority of the persons making the propositions, and that the time has not arrived to receive them, and it will be time when the Prussian army has arrived before Paris. The King is still anxious for such a peace as will give safety in the future and will make a formal demand on Paris and be ready to receive the propositions of the authorities.

LONDON, Sept. 13.—[Special to the New York Tribune.]—M. Thiers' interview with Earl Granville is not believed to have altered the previously known purpose of the English government respecting intervention. M. Thiers has authority to present certain distinct and novel proposals representing the utmost limit of concessions which the French government are now ready to make for peace. He will find England perfectly ready to communicate these offers to Prussia, but not ready to urge them upon her acceptance nor to assume any kind of responsibility in presenting them for consideration.

I have authority for saying that there is no truth whatever in the statement that England has forwarded a note to the Prussian government demanding an armistice in the name of the neutral Powers. What has happened is this: The French government addressed an informal communication to England, expressing a desire that the latter would convey to Prussia the readiness of France to accept an armistice, and her sincere desire for peace on a practicable and durable basis. France wishes that such communication should be made through some neutral and friendly Power, rather than directly from her own Foreign Office to the Prussian camp.

Earl Granville replied that he would gladly be the means of communication between the two belligerent Powers, and that the good offices of England, so far as they could avail, were at the service of either Power. It is understood that he was not asked to address to Prussia any representation or request of any kind as coming from England. It had, therefore, not been necessary to reject any such application, but the Foreign Office has necessarily considered the possibility of such a request being made; and, while it does not desire to make any arrangement in advance, has no reason for concealing its views, which are, in fact, believed to be well understood by both belligerents. Their views are not favorable to intervention. The effort which England made to avert the outbreak of hostilities having been rejected by France, Earl Granville does not think the circumstances now warrant interference to save France from the consequences of her own deliberate act.

A Tribune correspondent at Berlin telegraphs on September 12: Whatever instructions Mr. Bancroft has received, if any, action has been left to his discretion. He has not tendered the good offices of the United States for peace mediation, and does not intend to. Such action yet is known would be useless. It is understood that the United States government will not give peremptory instructions. The Prussian government has addressed a letter to Mr. Washburne recognizing in the fullest terms and thanking him for his efforts to protect the Germans in France.

The report that Bazaine attempted to break through the Prussian lines at Pont-a-Mousson, inflicting heavy losses, is untrue.

The troops here to-day, passed in grand review before General Trochu. The bridge at Creil was blown up yesterday, and the destruction of all other bridges will follow.

A party of uhlans is at Nogent-sur-Marne, and threaten to bombard the town should the bridge there be blown up. Eight thousand Prussians are at Chalons, while their curassiers are at Chauny waiting the arrival of the army to attack Soissons. Several thousand Bavarians are near Vancouleurs.

The prefect of Laon has been made a prisoner, and will be taken to Moltke for examination in regard to the cause of the catastrophe at Laon. The French general who commanded at Laon is wounded and under guard at an hospital.

LONDON, Sept. 13.—[Special to the New York World.]—The interview between M. Thiers and Earl Granville concluded by an expression from the former that he saw nothing to be looked for from England, and the negotiations undertaken by the Continental Powers with the hope of her co-operation must probably be suffered to fall through.

An impromptu meeting was held in Trafalgar square, at which the government was denounced unstintedly for its course toward the French republic.

Democratic meetings are called at Hyde Park on Sunday next, and others are announced at Manchester, Birmingham, Preston and Edinburgh, in sympathy with France. There is a great influx of gold to the Bank of England, but the stock market is weak and demoralized.

It is believed to-night that all hopes of peace must be abandoned, and that no treaty can be signed unless in Paris or on the banks of the Rhine.

PARIS, Sept. 13.—A large steamer has left Marseilles for Civita Vecchia, to bring back the Pontifical Zouaves and other French soldiers in the Papal service.

A position has just been discovered at Sevres, southwest of the city, commanding a portion of Paris, and it is now being rapidly fortified.

The Count de Chambord exhorts his adherents to resist invasion, as the duty of Frenchmen.

Nansouti's cavalry escaped miraculously from Sedan, and have arrived here.

Portugal has recognized the French Republic.

The Americans residing in the suburbs of Paris have been advised to remain in their houses and raise their national flag for protection.

Russia is more decided than ever in opposing the dismemberment of France, and will propose a congress to settle the terms of peace.

The ramparts are divided into nine sections, each under a separate commander. The guns there and in the forts are manned by sailors from Cherbourg and Toulon. The National Guards are camped on the glacis of the forts, and the forts are garrisoned by the National and Garde Mobile, who are under stringent military discipline. The line troops are stationed between the exterior forts and the ramparts, supported by volunteers and provincial soldiers. There is little confidence among officers that the city can resist, and the government is more anxious for peace.

A correspondent before Strasburg writes on September 9: "In the sorties on Thursday and Friday, the French report the German loss to be from 8000 to 10,000 men. The actual loss was under 50, and the total loss during the last fortnight will not exceed 150. The efforts to divert the river Ill, which fills the moat, have resulted in complete success. New mortars have been placed in position, throwing 200-pound shells. The fire on the face of the citadel is exceedingly effective. A breach has already been made in the walls, and an assault will be made a week hence. A capitulation is expected before the first attempt.

PARIS, Sept. 13.—[Special to the New York Times.]—The idea has been started in Berlin of converting Alsace and Lorraine into an independent Republic, and it is regarded with favor in London. It is looked on as a condition to which both belligerents can agree. A letter from Dr. Marion Sims, who is doing hospital service in the French army, states that the American ambulances have been more useful than others, but adds: "We want everything, and have sent to England for necessaries. What a pity our splendid stock is locked up in the Rue de la Paix."

PARIS, Sept. 13.—[Special to the New York Herald.]—A correspondent of the Herald had an interview with Victor Hugo, at which the latter said he had determined to address a special appeal to the American people. "Since you last saw me," he said, "the snows of many years have whitened my head, but years of exile have not deadened my heart. Desolation fills France to-day. The sight of the misfortunes which have befallen this unhappy land are too poignant to express in words. This is the work of a man who is now expiating his crimes. But why should the conqueror not be satiated with the blood of so many victims already sacrificed by his unholy ambition? Why should the King of Prussia, who declared that he warred not upon the people of France, not be content, now that his antagonist has been stricken and has disappeared from the scene of strife? The fall of Bonaparte allows me to return to my home, after an exile of nineteen years. Why are we to be slaughtered? Is it right that we should be slaughtered on our hearths because Prussia was provoked by a criminal whom Providence has overtaken?

"It will be an eternal disgrace to the King of Prussia if he refuses to sheath his bloody sword, now that the cause is gone which induced him to draw it. The people of Germany are as humane as they are courageous. Their King mistakes their sentiments if he thinks it is their wish to prolong this frightful butchery and degrade a nation which has been dragged into a conflict. An appeal addressed to all Christian Germans was the only response to many salutations received from every quarter of the fatherland to raise my humble voice against the barbarity of this war. I thank God it has been heard, for to-day I received a letter from the camp of King William signed by 10,000 men-at-arms, saying that they shrink from slaughter. If not the United States, the common home of so many Germans and French, will not its citizens, if the government refuses, make a Christian effort to extinguish the horrid torch of war? Will not the elder sister of the young republic stretch forth the hand of remonstrance against untold calamities which threaten us. I will appeal to them, too, in my own humble name, and may Heaven vouchsafe that my accents of anguish may reach their hearts, and incline them to protest, in the name of reason and humanity, against more waste of life, against the sacrifice of a people at the command of a king, against the infliction of death upon an unoffending brother people."

In reply to a question, Victor Hugo said he believed the Republic would accept peace on any honorable terms short of yielding territory. There is great movement in every part of the city to day. The last departures and final concentration of troops on the near approach of the Prussians seems to have aroused the military ardor of the people. The streets are filled with thousands of soldiers marching and countermarching from point to point. Rochefort has been appointed commander of barricades. Louis Blanc has a striking article in the *Reveille*, in which he proposes that Prussia shall leave the people of Alsace and Lorraine to vote whether they will attach themselves to France or Germany.

King William will sleep on Wednesday night at the country seat of Rothschild, near Paris. It is said the place was tendered the King by the owner to save it from destruction. The government will soon issue bills of the denomination of five, ten and twenty francs each.

TOURS, Sept. 13.—The arrangements making here to receive the diplomatic body have been discontinued, as the Minister of Foreign Affairs has decided to remain in Paris. The representatives of foreign governments will also stay there some days longer. The public here are much impressed in favor of the American government, and anxiously await the arrival of Mr. Washburne, that they may testify their gratitude for his prompt recognition. An imposing demonstration was made in Marseilles yesterday in honor of the United States. Twenty thousand people assembled in front of the American consulate, and the city authorities, through M. Esquiros, presented an address to Milton M. Price, consul of the United States. Speeches were made, and the bands played the national airs of France and America. The crowd cheered with great enthusiasm for the consul and government of the United States.

TOURS, Sept. 13.—This city is overcrowded with Parisians and foreigners whose flight from Paris has been hastened by the proclamation permitting none to leave after September 15. Many Americans are among the refugees. A large number of government employes have also arrived here, with the transfer of the departments.

The delegate of Minister Cremieux, now acting here at the head of the Department of Justice, has issued a proclamation to France. He says: "As the enemy approaches Paris the government of national defence bends all its energies to provide for the security of the capital. They have, therefore, charged the Minister of Justice with the care of the invaded departments, and the delegate of our Minister of Justice, in common with the ministerial delegates now in Tours, appeals to the patriotism of the population to erect an impregnable rampart against the forces of invasion." He recalls the memories of 1792, and declares that France must and will drive back now, as she did then, the enemy, which a previous government, weak and odious, allowed to invade the land.

BRUMATH, near Strasburg, Sept. 9.—[Special to the New York Herald.]—The operations against Strasburg are carried on by slow, but sure rule. General Lowensky, who is General Von Woerder's chief of staff, expresses the opinion that it is a mathematical certainty that the place will fall about September 24. The course pursued in the siege is not entirely a matter of choice. Strasburg is surrounded by three consecutive moats, eighteen feet deep, and unless the channel of the Ill can be changed they present an insurmountable obstacle to storming. The general belief is that Ulrich will capitulate soon. The third parallel approaches completion.

The first and second parallels are armed with 24-pounders, and the third parallel will be armed with 125 pounders, which, at the distance of two hundred yards, can hardly fail to silence the batteries.

The Red River Troubles.

CHICAGO, Sept. 13.—The St. Paul Press of yesterday says that a gentleman who has just arrived from Fort Garry informs them that fierce exasperation prevails among the French population there at the perfidious violation of the pledges made by the Canadian government and by Minister Thornton and Secretary Fish, whereby the unopposed entrance of Canadian troops was secured. This gentleman was told by Riel the day before the troops arrived that all had been satisfactorily arranged, and that he was awaiting the arrival of the newly-appointed Governor, Archibald, with his troops, to prefer the government to him.

Until the arrival of the troops within a few miles of Fort Garry, he was confident that the arrangement would be carried out in good faith, and that the troops had no other than the pacific intentions which their commander and the government had professed; and that Governor Archibald was to come before them and receive the government at his hands. These assurances had been given him by Bishop Tache, on behalf of Governor Archibald and the Canadian government, but at daylight on August 23d word was brought to him that the troops were advancing up the Red river from Stone fort, and were making prisoners of everybody passing through their line; that they were in fighting array, and were capturing horses and mounting them with riflemen, and with artillery limbered, and every preparation for battle.

Riel saw at once that he had been deceived, and that these warlike demonstrations in a country with no enemy in front had a hostile purpose; that it was a treacherous ambuscade and a surprise under a flag of truce, and that he and his colleagues of the provincial government were to be the victims. Riel, Donahue, and Lepin, and a few friends at once took horses and fled, Riel going to American territory. As the troops entered Fort Garry they loudly demanded of everybody where Riel was, declaring they would shoot him on sight. Everybody was arrested who was pointed out as having any connection with Riel's movements.

On the day of arrival the troops were paid off and let loose on the settlement, which they turned into a pandemonium. The French half-breed population were intensely excited by these events, and the elements of rebellion were far more formidable than ever, and ready to burst into a flame at any moment. There is a story vouched for by good authority, that Riel and his colleagues left Fort Garry upon the advice of Bishop Tache, upon the assurance that after Governor Archibald's arrival, all would be well. Gov. Archibald has returned.

MARINE TELEGRAPH.

For additional Marine News see First Page.

ALMANAC FOR PHILADELPHIA—THIS DAY.

SUN RISES..... 5·39 | MOON SETS..... 8·49
SUN SETS..... 6·11 | HIGH WATER..... 4·10

PHILADELPHIA BOARD OF TRADE.

THOMAS G. HOOD, CHRIS. J. HOFFMAN, THOMAS C. HAND, } COMMITTEE OF THE MONTH.

MOVEMENTS OF OCEAN STEAMSHIPS.

FOR AMERICA.

Marathon	Liverpool	New York	Aug. 27
Erin	Havre	New York	Aug. 27
Parana	London	New York	Aug. 27
Iowa	Glasgow	New York	Aug. 31
England	Liverpool	New York	Aug. 31
Cuba	Liverpool	New York	Sept. 3
Columbia	Glasgow	New York	Sept. 3
C. of Cork	Liverpool	New York	Sept. 3

FOR EUROPE.

Siberia	New York	Liverpool	Sept. 15
Nebraska	New York	Liverpool	Sept. 16
Pennsylvania	New York	Havre	Sept. 17
Australia	New York	Glasgow	Sept. 17
Lafayette	New York	Havre	Sept. 17
C of Brooklyn	New York	Liverpool	Sept. 17
Italy	New York	Liverpool	Sept. 17
Aleppo	New York	Liverpool	Sept. 17
C. of Baltimore	New York	Liverpool	Sept. 20
Etna	New York	Liverpool via H.	Sept. 20
Minnesota	New York	Liverpool	Sept. 21
Iowa	New York	Glasgow	Sept. 21
C. of Brooklyn	New York	Liverpool	Sept. 24
Columbia	New York	Glasgow	Sept. 24
Parana	New York	London	Sept. 24
Idaho	New York	Liverpool	Sept. 28
C. of Wash'ton	New York	Liverpool	Oct. 1

COASTWISE, DOMESTIC, ETC.

Moro Castle	New York	Havana	Sept. 18
Liberty	Baltimore	N. Orls. via K. W.	Sept. 15
City of Mexico	New York	Vera Cruz, etc.	Sept. 16
J. W. Everman	Philadelphia	Charleston	Sept. 16
Pioneer	Philadelphia	Wilm'gton, N.C.	Sept. 16
Hercules	Philadelphia	New Orleans	Sept. 17
Wyoming	Philadelphia	Savannah	Sept. 17
Salvor	Philadelphia	Charleston	Sept. 23

Mails are forwarded by every steamer in the regular lines. The steamers for or from Liverpool call at Queenstown, except the Canadian line, which call at Londonderry. The steamers for or from the Continent call at Southampton.

CLEARED YESTERDAY.

Steamer W. C. Pierrepont, Shropshire, New York, W. M. Baird & Co.
Steamer Regulator, Brooks, New York, Jno. F. Ohl.
Str W. Whilldin, Riggins, Baltimore, A. Groves, Jr.
Bark Carrie Wyman, Cochran, Rotterdam, Warren & Gregg.
Brig Neponset, Bunker, Oporto, Jose de Bessa Guimaraes.
Schr Mary Eveline, Mott, Newbern, G. H. Mitchell.
Schr S. E. Sampson, Blake, Bath, John Rommel, Jr., & Bro.
Schr Marshall Perrin, Packard, Boston, do.
Schr F. Lockwood, St John, do. do.
Schr George Fales, Hall, Providence, do.
Schr Z. Kenyon, Buckingham, Lynn, do.
Schr E. A. Bartle, Smith, Norfolk, do.
Schr I. Thompson, Endicott, Fall River, do.

ARRIVED YESTERDAY.

Steamer Anthracite, Green, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to W. M. Baird & Co.
Steamer Frank, Pierce, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to W. M. Baird & Co.
N. G. bark Coriolan, Von Bremen, 53 days from Hamburg, with mdse. to captain—vessel to Workman & Co.
Nor. bark Halfden, Olsen, 56 days from Hamburg, with salt and petroleum barrels to Powers & Weightman—vessel to L. Westergaard & Co.
Nor. bark Leopard, Mathiesen, 8 days from New York, in ballast to L. Westergaard & Co.
Br. bark Princess Alice, Hilton, 47 days from Newport, Eng., with old rails and petroleum barrels to order—vessel to B. Crawley & Co.
Brig Crocus, Flinn, 8 days from Boston, in ballast to Warren & Gregg.
Schr Helen Perry, 3 days from New York, with brimstone to Chas. Lennig.
Schr Mary E. Amsden, Amsden, 5 days fm Boston, in ballast to Knight & Sons.
Steamtug S. J. Christian, Fowler, from the Bay. Off Bombay Hook, saw ship Sorrideren, from Liverpool; off New Castle, a British brig and 3 brigs in ballast, bound up; off the Powder wharf, brig Alice Woods, fm London; at Quarantine, a full-rigged brig

Correspondence of The Evening Telegraph.

EASTON & McMAHON'S BULLETIN.

NEW YORK OFFICE, Sept. 13.—Six barges leave in tow to-night, for Baltimore, light.

BALTIMORE BRANCH OFFICE, Sept. 13.—The following barges leave in tow to night, eastward:—

J. W. Morris, James Tracy, Joseph Lord, J. L. Kirkpatrick, S. A. Tanner, Ed. Hooper, E. C. Potter, W. S. Burton, and H. C. Leroy, all with coal, for New York.

PHILADELPHIA BRANCH OFFICE, Sept. 14.—10 of Easton & McMahon's, and 3 transient barges, left this port yesterday for Baltimore. L. S. C.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

HAVRE-DE-GRACE, Sept. 14.—The following boats left this morning in tow:—

James D. Smith, with grain to William S. Smith & Co.
Village Belle, with lumber to R. Woolverton.
Dodge Mills, with lumber, for Newark.
Four Brothers, with bark, for Salem.

(By Telegraph.)

LEWES, Del., Sept. 13—9 A. M.—Three brigs and sixty schooners are in harbor to-day, nearly all getting ready to leave.

Arrived, steamer Colt, from New York.

Schr Bird, before reported ashore, has been hauled off.

3 P. M.—In harbor, 3 brigs and 29 schooners. Ship Gold Hunter passed out in tow at 1 P. M. A brig is coming in below the Capes.

Wind S. E. Thermometer, 77.

MEMORANDA.

Ships Nimbus, Kelley, and Theobold, Theobold, sailed from Cuxhaven 25th ult. for England.
Ship Waterloo, Patterson, for Philadelphia, cleared at London 30th ult.
Ship Eliza McLaughlin, Hibbert, hence, at Antwerp 29th ult.
Ship C. S. Packard, Packard, for Philadelphia, s'ld from Liverpool 30th ult.
Ship Progress, Simons, hence for Hamburg, at Deal 30th ult.
Br. steamer Denmark, Forbes, from New York, at Havre 9th inst. for London.
Steamer Gulf Stream, McCreery, sailed from Galveston 11th inst. for New York.
Steamer Virginia, Kennedy, from New York for Galveston, sailed from Key West 11th inst.
Steamer Henry Chauncey, Gray, at Aspinwall 31st ult. from New York.
Steamer City of Merida, Deaken, from Vera Cruz, at Havana 12th inst. for New York.
Steamer Erin, Stewart, cleared at Havre 30th ult. for New York.
Steamer England, Webster, sailed from Liverpool 31st ult. for New York.
Steamer Iowa, Hedderwick, sailed from Glasgow 31st ult. for New York.
Steamer St. Louis, Whitehead, from New Orleans 3d, at New York 12th inst.
Steamer Tillie, Partridge, cleared at New York 12th inst. for Galveston via Key West.
Steamer Western Metropolis, Crowell, from New York, at New Orleans 11th inst.
Steamer Cortes, Nelson, at New Orleans 12th inst. from New York.
Steamer Crescent City, Norton, sailed from New Orleans 11th inst. for New York.
Steamer James S. Green, Pace, for Philadelphia, sailed from Norfolk 12th inst.
Steamer Tonawanda, Barrett, hence, at Savannah yesterday.
Steamer Salvor, Ashcroft, hence, at Charleston yesterday.
Steamer Roman, Baker, hence, at Boston 12th inst.
Ital. bark Giuseppe, Carow, hence, at Leghorn 25th ultimo.
Br. bark Frank Lovett, Smith, for Philadelphia, sailed from New Bedford 11th inst.
Bark Chief, Harding, fm Memel for Philadelphia, in the Sound, Elsinore, 23d ult.
Bark Canada, Smith, from Gottenburg for Philadelphia, sailed from Klippan 20th ult.
Bark J. S. De Wolf, Spain, for Philadelphia, sailed from Liverpool 29th ult.
Bark Guinevere, for Philadelphia, sailed from Dublin 29th ult.
Brig Attie Durkee, Murphy, hence, at Stettin 22d ultimo.
Brig H. Eaton, Reed, for Philadelphia, sailed from Leghorn 25th ult.
Brig Adelaide, Lobb, hence, at Seville 28th ult.
Brig Bidwell, Baker, sailed from Havre 27th ult. for Capes of Delaware.
Brig Minnie Miller, Leland, for Philadelphia, cl'd at Portland 10th inst.
Brig M. E. Thompson, Bunker, hence, at Bangor 9th inst.
Brig Susie J. Strout, Hammond, cleared at Boston 12th inst. for Philadelphia, via Wood's Hole.
Schr Lady Suffolk, Armstrong, hence for South Amesbury, at Newburyport 10th inst.
Schr S. A. Boice, Yates, for Philadelphia, sailed from Newburyport 11th inst.
Schr Mary E. Coyne, Facemire, hence, at Gloucester 12th inst.
Schr William H. Dennis, Lake, for Philadelphia, sailed from Warren 10th inst.
Schrs Reading RR. Nos. 47 and 77, for Philadelphia, sailed from Norwich 10th inst.
Schr Clyde, Gage, for Philadelphia, cleared at Boston 12th inst.
Schrs Crescent Lodge, Hatch, hence for Boston, and Mattie Holmes, Tapley, do. for Salem, at Holmes' Hole 10th inst.
Schr Mary Long, Hayes, hence, at Boston 12th instant.
Schrs Clara, Baxter, and Maggie Vandusen, Crompton, hence, at Danvers 11th inst.
Schrs M. E. Gildersleeve, Corson, fm New Haven and A. T. Noyes, Baker, from Hartford, both for Philadelphia, passed Hell Gate 12th inst.
Schr Mary, Richardson, hence, at Gloucester 10th instant.
Schr L. B. Sargent, Sargent, hence, at Portland 10th inst.
Schr Searsville, Chase, hence, at Portsmouth 10th instant.
Schrs C. H. Moller, Brown; Henrietta Simmons, Godfrey; and Richard Peterson, English, for Philadelphia, sailed from Salem 10th inst.

NOTICE TO MARINERS.

PORTLAND, Sept. 9, 1870.—Notice is hereby given that the second-class iron can buoy on Petit Menan Reef, placed to mark the approach to Narraguagus Harbor, broke adrift from its moorings in a heavy sea on the 4th inst. It will be replaced as soon as possible.

By order of the Lighthouse Board.

J. B. HULL, L. H. Inspector, 1st district.

AMUSEMENTS.

HOUP LA! OLD DAN RICE
WITH HIS OWN GREAT CIRCUS.
Trick Horse AMPLIATION and ASIATIC ANIMAL SPECTACLE will exhibit:
Lot EIGHTH Street, between Race and Vine, MONDAY, TUESDAY, AND WEDNESDAY, Sept. 12, 13, and 14.
Lot corner BERKS and FOURTH Streets, KENSINGTON, THURSDAY, Sept. 15.
On the KEYSTONE SKATING PARK, OLD SOUTHWARK, FRIDAY, Sept. 16.
Lot corner THIRTY-SIXTH and MARKET, WEST PHILADELPHIA, SATURDAY, Sept. 17.
Performance every AFTERNOON and EVENING.
Doors open at 2 and 7 o'clock. Admission, 50 cents; children under ten years, 25 cents. 9 8 9t

NEW ELEVENTH STREET OPERA HOUSE, Eleventh Street, above Chesnut.
THE FAMILY RESORT.
Established in 1862.
CARNCROSS & DIXEY'S MINSTRELS,
The Great Star Troupe of the World.
OPEN FOR THE SEASON.
Presenting to the public the FINEST TROUPE OF ARTISTS IN EXISTENCE.
Box office open from 10 to 1 o'clock.
Seats can be secured after 1 o'clock at Carncross & Co.'s Music Store, No. 6 North Eighth street.
R. F. SIMPSON, Treasurer.
J. L. CARNCROSS, Manager. 8 22 tf

CARL GAERTNER'S NATIONAL CONSERVATORY ORCHESTRA will give during the season of 1870-71 Four Grand Concerts at the ACADEMY OF MUSIC. There will also be given Ten Soirees of Classical Chamber Music in the large room of the National Conservatory of Music.
This Orchestra offers its services to the public for Concerts, Operatic and Dramatic Performances, Commencements, etc., etc. Also in private Soirees for Solos, Nonettes, Ottettes, Sextettes, Quintetts, Quartetts, Trios, and Duos.
Engagements received at the office, S. E. corner TENTH and WALNUT Streets.
Subscription lists at the Music Stores and at the Office. 9 12 1m

WALNUT STREET THEATRE. BEGINS AT 8. THIS (Wednesday) EVENING, Sept. 14, Second week of the eminent artist, MR. EDWIN FORREST, Bulwer's historical play, in 5 acts, of RICHELIEU.
Cardinal Richelieu.....Mr. EDWIN FORREST
Julie de Mortimar.....Miss Lillie
De Mauprat.....Mr. William Harris
THURSDAY—MR. FORREST AS OTHELLO.
FRIDAY—MR. FORREST AS JACK CADE.
MATINEE ON SATURDAY.

MRS. JOHN DREW'S ARCH STREET THEATRE. Begins at 8 o'clock.
MONDAY AND EVERY EVENING,
first production in this city of the powerful play by Victorien Sardou, adapted by Augustin Daly, entitled
FERNANDE,
FERNANDE.
BY MRS. JOHN DREW
and the full company.
Seats secured six days in advance.
Box Office open from 9 to 3.

ARCH STREET OPERA HOUSE, ARCH Street, above Tenth.
THE PALACE OF MINSTRELSY.
SIMMONS & SLOCUM'S MINSTRELS,
THE CHAMPION TROUPE OF AMERICA.
OPEN FOR THE SEASON,
With the best Minstrel Organization in the world.
Box office open from 9 A. M. until 4 P. M. for the sale of reserved seats. 9 5 12t

FOX'S AMERICAN THEATRE.
THE WORLD'S AMUSEMENT.
Every Evening and Saturday Matinee.
THE WONDERFUL BLONDES
in the New Can-Can.
IMMENSE BALLET TROUPE,
GREAT ETHIOPIAN COMPANY.
Grand Ballets—Burlesque Songs, Dances,—Local Sketches, Negro Acts, &c.

STOVES, RANGES, ETC.

THE AMERICAN STOVE AND HOLLOWWARE COMPANY, PHILADELPHIA,
IRON FOUNDERS,
(Successors to North, Chase & North, Sharpe & Thomson, and Edgar L. Thomson,)
Manufacturers of STOVES, HEATERS, THOMSON'S LONDON KITCHENER, TINNED, ENAMELLED, AND TON HOLLOWWARE.
FOUNDRY, Second and Mifflin Streets.
OFFICE, 209 North Second Street.
FRANKLIN LAWRENCE, Superintendent.
EDMUND B. SMITH, Treasurer.
JNO. EDGAR THOMSON, President. JAMES HOEY, General Manager.
6 27 mwf 6m

GROCERIES, ETC.

WHITE PRESER

Evening Telegraph

PUBLISHED EVERY AFTERNOON
(SUNDAYS EXCEPTED),
AT THE EVENING TELEGRAPH BUILDING,
No. 108 S. THIRD STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.

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WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 14, 1870.

☞ The earliest regular edition of THE EVENING TELEGRAPH goes to press at 1½ o'clock, and the subsequent regular editions at 2½, 3½, and 4½. Whenever there is important news of the progress of the European war, extra editions will be issued after this hour, and before the regular time for the early edition.

THE TERMS OF PEACE.

THE rumors of peace negotiations seem to gain consistency, and the great problem now is what terms can be made mutually satisfactory. It is reported that M. Thiers is authorized to propose, on behalf of France, the payment of the war expenses of Prussia, the destruction of the forts in Alsace and Lorraine, and the occupation of Metz and Strasburg by German troops until the ratification of the treaty by proper authorities. It is vain to expect that Germany, in the present aspect of affairs, will be contented with less important concessions, but we do not see that she can fairly or wisely ask for much more. The turning point of the negotiations, however, will probably be the future ownership of Alsace and Loraine, France being as anxious to retain her territory intact as portions of Germany are to regain this detached slice of the old Fatherland. Various plans to bridge over this difficulty have been suggested. One is to convert Alsace and Lorraine into a separate republic, and another to leave their citizens to decide by vote whether they prefer German or French masters hereafter. It is said that Bismarck privately favors terms of adjustment substantially like those which France is presumed to be willing to grant, and that he would regard the provinces in question rather as a troublesome bone of contention than a source of real strength; and he displays his usual wisdom in adopting this moderate view. Two centuries of French domination have estranged the bulk of the inhabitants of Alsace and Lorraine from their old German associates, and while they would be discordant and unprofitable elements of united Germany, France, if she is now compelled to give them up, would forever be striving to regain them. If Prussia comes out of the war carrying off all its laurels, establishing her own prestige, obtaining full security against future attacks, and having her expenses repaid, she can well afford to dispense with territorial acquisitions.

THE RAILROAD MASTER MECHANICS' ASSOCIATION.

THE third annual Convention of the American Railroad Master Mechanics' Association meets in this city to-day, and we are glad to notice that the leading establishments engaged in the manufacture of railway supplies and affiliated arts have made liberal arrangements for the entertainment of these useful and distinguished strangers. No men have a better claim to the honor and respect of the community. They are the leaders of the grand army of skilled industry which achieves all the great triumphs of mind over matter, annihilates space, and welds together the most distant portions of the continent. On their fidelity and carefulness depend the lives and safety of the whole travelling public and the rapid transit of articles of commerce worth untold millions. That they nobly discharge their arduous and responsible task is fully proved by the fact that accidents caused by their neglect are of extremely rare occurrence, notwithstanding the enormous extent of the railway system of the United States, for when railway accidents do happen it will be found in nine cases out of ten that they were the legitimate consequence of careless or impecunious management, or of unavoidable occurences, for which the master mechanics are in no way responsible.

America can well spare thousands of her blatant politicians, and she would not suffer in the slightest degree from the emigration of hosts of professional men. But the loss of her well-trained and reliable master mechanics would be instantly felt in every corner of the land, and every interest would suffer deeply until this loss could gradually be repaired by the education of competent successors. We are glad, therefore, to see the heads of establishments who know by their experience the value of such men uniting to do them honor; and when our citizens generally meet them either at the park, the Continental Hotel, the theatre, on the river, or at the seaside, they should feel that they are in the presence of a band of men who are entitled to the profound respect of every genuine American citizen.

THE PEOPLE of New York are so fully convinced that the census has been imperfectly taken in that city, that the Mayor proposes to have the work done over again under municipal authority. Making all due allowance for the partisan motives which prompt these complaints, there still appears to be some substantial foundation for them, as it appears that at a large number of houses no inquiries whatever have been made. It remains to be seen whether Philadelphia has fared any better at the hands of the census takers. They are taking time enough to discharge their duties, but many houses have either not been visited at all, or the inquiries have been made in a very careless and imperfect manner. We shall be glad to hear from citizens who are conscious of neglect of this description at their own residences, so that defects may be remedied as far as possible, and the city be credited with her full amount of population.

THE PAVING OF BROAD STREET.

EVERY citizen of Philadelphia is interested in the improvement of Broad street, especially in that portion of the work of improvement that must be paid for by the public. It has been decided by the courts that the property holders on Broad street cannot be compelled to bear the expense of a new pavement, so that if one is laid down the cost of it will be imposed upon the city. That this work ought to be undertaken immediately, notwithstanding the large outlay that it will involve, no one will dispute. The condition of Broad street, below Coates street, is disgraceful, and if it is ever to become the magnificent drive and promenade that is expected, the first thing to be done is to take up the cobble-stones and to lay in their place the best and cheapest pavement that can be devised. We do not pretend to advocate at the present time any one of the many pavements that are being urged upon the public attention, but merely insist upon the necessity of discarding the cobble-stones as the first step in the march of improvement, and the selection of that substitute which offers the most advantages in the way of durability, cheapness, and surface suitable for horses and vehicles to travel over.

It is probable that the subject of choosing a pavement for Broad street will be urged upon the attention of Councils as soon as they assemble, and it is the plain duty of our municipal legislature to decide fairly and impartially in the interests of the public and not in the interests of any particular individual or paving companies. The agents of the various rival pavements are eagerly pressing their claims upon all who are supposed to have any influence in the matter, and there are rumors of a "set-up job" to obtain the acceptance of one particular pavement by the city without regard to the merits or demerits of others. A special committee was appointed about two years ago to investigate the merits of the various styles of paving, and as its members have been travelling about from Cincinnati to Boston and from Chicago to Washington, at the expense of the different paving companies, it is certainly time that their report was forthcoming; and the public will expect that the report shall be strictly impartial, having in view only the interests of the city.

The Nicolson pavement on North Broad street is a standing argument in favor of wood as a paving material over stone or any other substance that has yet been proposed. It is open to serious doubt, however, whether the Nicolson is by any means the best pavement that can be devised, as it has been found necessary to repair it after less than three years' wear. Any pavement that is put down on Broad street ought to last ten years at least, without continual tinkering to keep it in order; and as it is probable that the cobble-stones will be taken up in a few years, and all our streets paved in the style of Broad street, provided the pavement chosen for that thoroughfare meets with the approval of the public, it is of the utmost consequence that a fair, candid, and wise decision should be made now when this great public enterprise is in its incipiency. City Councils will meet to-morrow, and it is to be hoped that this matter will engage their thoughtful attention immediately, and that they will act upon it promptly and with the single intention of serving the public interests in the most perfect manner, without fear, favor, or partiality.

THE STRAW BAIL CASE.

YESTERDAY John S. Cropley had a further hearing on the charge of perjury in personating John Schenkel and procuring the release of Lyons, alias Landman, by offering himself as bail before Recorder Givin. The evidence produced against this individual was strong, but not entirely conclusive, and there is evidently much yet to be learned about the escape of Lyons, and the ends of justice will not be met until it is discovered who persuaded Cropley to act the part he did. From the evidence produced yesterday it appears that Cropley was employed in the Navy Yard at the time of the attempted robbery, and also that he was well acquainted with Lyons. The probabilities are, therefore, that he was the spy of the burglars in the first instance, and that it was on the strength of information obtained from him that the burglary was undertaken. This, with the eagerness manifested to procure the release of Lyons at the earliest possible moment, seems to indicate the existence of a bold and daring plot, in which Cropley, Lyons, and their immediate accomplices were not the only ones implicated; and now that a clue has apparently been obtained, no pains should be spared to investigate the matter thoroughly. Alderman Kerr very properly decided to hold Cropley in the large sum of $8000 bail to answer in Court upon the charge of perjury, and as no one has yet offered to become his security, he is safe under lock and key at present, and ready to be produced when he is wanted, and it will be an unpardonable piece of negligence if he is permitted to make his escape unless he is acquitted by a jury. If he is convicted upon the charge of perjury, the severest sentence that the law allows should be visited upon him as a warning to "straw bail" goers in the future; and if a case can be made out against him as an accomplice of Lyons in the intended burglary, and an additional sentence imposed, so much the better for the cause of justice. Not the least singular feature of this affair is the apparent difficulty of identifying Cropley beyond the shadow of a doubt. The man who personated Schenkel was in Recorder Givin's presence for a considerable space of time, was cross-examined by him, and it is impossible that the Recorder should not have had an ample opportunity to study his countenance and general appearance. Recorder Givin, however, is not able to swear positively that Cropley is the individual who offered himself as Lyons' bail, under the name of John Schenkel, and his evidence was the least valuable of any that was offered at either of hearings before the Alderman on Monday and yesterday. One word from the Recorder ought to decide Cropley's fate without further question, and that word he alleges that he is unable to speak, and the whole case now relies upon indirect and circumstantial evidence, when there should not be even a loophole for escape, provided the man is really guilty.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

For Additional Special Notices see the Inside Pages.

818 & 820 CHESNUT Street

THE MOST FASTIDIOUS

Pronounce

WANAMAKER'S NEW STOCK OF FALL OVER-COATS

SUPERB!!

Even those who have no desire to purchase are invited to examine these Coats—they are "Works of Art."

☞ U N I O N

R E P U B L I C A N T I C K E T.

JUDICIARY.

JUDGES OF THE COURT OF OYER AND TERMINER AND QUARTER SESSIONS:
EDWARD M. PAXSON.
THOMAS K. FINLETTER.

JUDGE OF THE DISTRICT COURT:
JAMES LYND.

COUNTY.

SHERIFF:
WILLIAM R. LEEDS.

REGISTER OF WILLS:
WILLIAM M. BUNN,
Late private 72d Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers.

CLERK OF THE ORPHANS' COURT:
SERGEANT JOSEPH C. TITTERMARY.

CITY.

RECEIVER OF TAXES:
ROBERT H. BEATTY.

CITY COMMISSIONER:
CAPTAIN JAMES H. BAIN.

CONGRESSIONAL.

1st District—BENJAMIN F. HUCKEL.
2d " HON. CHARLES O'NEILL.
3d " HON. LEONARD MYERS.
4th " HON. WILLIAM D. KELLEY.
5th " ALFRED C. HARMER.

SENATOR THIRD DISTRICT:
BENJAMIN F. THOMAS.

ASSEMBLY.

1st District—SAMUEL P. THOMSON.
2d " WILLIAM H. STEVENSON.
3d " WILLIAM KELLEY.
4th " WILLIAM ELLIOTT.
5th " WILLIAM DUFFY.
6th " COL. CHARLES KLECKNER.
7th " ROBERT JOHNSON.
8th " WILLIAM L. MARSHALL.
9th " WILLIAM H. PORTER.
10th " JOHN E. REYBURN.
11th " SAMUEL M. HAGER.
12th " JOHN LAMON.
13th " JOHN DUMBELL.
14th " JOHN CLOUD.
15th " ADAM ALBRIGHT.
16th " WILLIAM F. SMITH.
17th " WATSON COMLY.
18th " JAMES MILLER.

By order of the City Executive Committee.
JOHN L. HILL, President.
J. McCULLOUGH, M. C. HONG, } Secretaries.
9 14 wfm5t&9t

☞ HEADQUARTERS UNION REPUBLICAN CITY EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE, No. 1105 CHESNUT Street.

SEPTEMBER 13, 1870.

At a meeting of the committee, held on the afternoon of the above date,

The report of the sub-committee, appointed to reorganize the Twenty-sixth Ward Executive Committee, was received as follows:—

The committee met in pursuance of resolution passed by this body and organized said committee by the election of the following officers:—President, Joshua Russell; Secretaries, Robert T. Gill and Alexander Stewart, when the following resolution was unanimously adopted:—

Resolved, That this Committee recognize the Committee as above organized as the only Republican Executive Committee of said ward, and the following as the ward ticket:—

Select Council—James B. Alexander.

Common Council—Captain William Thornton, Robert Briggs.

School Directors—Francis Gwynn, Sr., John R. Hulin, and John Kessler.

Constables—Alexander McNeil, John Laird.

By order of the Union Republican City Executive Committee.

JOHN L. HILL, President.
JOHN McCULLOUGH, MARSHALL C. HONG, } Secretaries. 1t

☞ T. W. BAILY'S Old-established WATCH AND JEWELRY Store, No. 622 MARKET Street, six doors below Seventh street. American and Imported Watches, Diamonds, and fine Gold Jewelry and Silver Ware, in every variety, at reasonable prices, and warranted. N. B.—Please call and examine our stock. No trouble to show goods. 9 2 1m

☞ J O H N S P A R H A W K, MERCANTILE COLLECTION AND LAW AGENCY for Pennsylvania, the Western and Southern States, No. 409 CHESNUT Street. Commissioner for Western States. 8 3 W S 9m

SPECIAL NOTICES.

☞ HORTICULTURAL HARVEST HOME. AUTUMNAL EXHIBITION PENNSYLVANIA HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY, HORTICULTURAL HALL, BROAD STREET, TUESDAY, WEDNESDAY, THURSDAY, and FRIDAY, September 13, 14, 15, and 16, from 10 o'clock A. M. to 10 P. M.

MUSIC AND SONG.
PROMENADE CONCERTS
EVERY EVENING,
By INVISIBLE MUSICIANS AND SINGERS,
Concealed within a Bower of Plants.
GERMANIA BAND,
CHORUS OF ONE HUNDRED VOICES.
Admission, 50 cents. 9 13 4t

☞ THE GREATEST NOVELTY OF THE age is the HESS SELF-WATERING FLOWER CASKETS for holding Natural Flowers. Now on exhibition at the Horticultural Fair. Manufactured and sold by the inventor, J. M. HESS, 9 14 2t* No. 1226 COLUMBIA Avenue.

☞ REPUBLICAN INVINCIBLES OF PHILADELPHIA.

FIRST GUN OF THE CAMPAIGN.
REPUBLICAN MASS MEETING,
under the auspices of the
REPUBLICAN INVINCIBLES
OF PHILADELPHIA,
On WEDNESDAY EVENING, September 14,
AT CONCERT HALL,
CHESNUT Street, above Twelfth.
The meeting will be addressed by
HON. R. STOCKETT MATHEWS,
OF BALTIMORE.
LADIES ESPECIALLY INVITED.
ALEX. P. COLESBERRY, President.
J. EBEN HARKINS, Secretary.
A. WILSON HENSZEY,
9 12 3t Chairman Committee on Meetings.

☞ REOPENING OF DIVINITY SCHOOL.—The Address to the Students of the Divinity School of the P. E. Church will be delivered by the Dean, the Rev. Dr. GOODWIN, on THURSDAY AFTERNOON at 4 o'clock, in the CHURCH OF OUR SAVIOUR, West Philadelphia. The friends of the School are invited to be present. 1t

☞ HARPER'S HAIR DYE.—THE ONLY harmless and reliable Dye known. This splendid Hair Dye is perfect. Changes red, rusty, or grey hair, whiskers, or moustache instantly to a glossy black or natural brown, without injuring the hair or staining the skin, leaving the hair soft and beautiful. Only 50 cents for a large box. CALLENDER, HIBD and WALNUT; JOHNSON, HOLLOWAY & COWDEN, No. 602 ARCH Street; TRENWITH, No. 614 CHESNUT Street; YARNELL, FIFTEENTH and MARKET Streets; BROWN, FIFTH and CHESNUT Streets, and all Druggists. 5 31 1f 4p

☞ JOSH BILLINGS SAYS:—"ANY BUSIness firm that hasn't got sand enough in its craw to expend a few hundred dollars in making its business known, ought to shut up shop and go peddling peanuts." Our friend, J. C. HANCOCK, Coal Merchant, at the N. W. corner of NINTH and MASTER Streets, entertains a similar opinion, and selects THE EVENING TELEGRAPH as one of the best vehicles for making known his business. He is now well prepared to see his patrons, having a full supply of all the most desirable varieties of Lehigh and Schuylkill of all sizes. Call and make his acquaintance. 9 9 3m4p

☞ NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT APplication will be made to the Treasurer of the City of Philadelphia for the issue of a new certificate of City Loan in the place of one which has been lost or mislaid, viz., No. 15,169 (Bounty Loan, No. 3) for Five Hundred Dollars, in the name of Susanna Orr, Executrix. JAMES W. PAUL,
8 24 6w* Attorney of Susanna Orr.

☞ MUSIC SCHOOL.—MRS. ANNIE E. SIMPSON will open her Music School at No. 117 N. TWENTY-FIRST Street (corner of Tower) on SEPTEMBER 12, 1870. Instruction on Piano and Cabinet Organ and in Singing and Harmony. 8 29 1m

AMUSEMENTS.

[For additional Auctions see the Seventh Page.]

AMERICAN ACADEMY OF MUSIC
COMMENCING MONDAY, SEPT. 19, 1870.
FOR SIX NIGHTS ONLY.
CONGRESS OF THE DRAMATIC STARS.
The eminent American Tragedian,
MR. E. L. DAVENPORT.
The very popular Comedian,
MR. MARK SMITH,
His first appearance since his triumphant European success.
The popular Star,
MR. FRANK MAYO.
The eminent Dramatic Artist,
MR. F. C. BANGS,
His first appearance in this city.
The popular leading artist,
MR. JOHN B. STUDLEY.
The distinguished Comedian,
MR. W. R. FLOYD.
The very popular Actor,
MR. A. H. DAVENPORT.
The celebrated Artist,
MR. CHARLES MORTON,
AND
The Renowned Tragedienne,
MADAME PONISI.
The Popular Comedienne,
MISS JOSEPHINE ORTON,
Her first appearance in two years.
The favorite young Artiste,
MISS JENNIE PARKER,
Her first appearance in several seasons, sustained by powerful artistes of great repute and excellence,
WILL PRESENT A SERIES
OF
GREAT PLAYS,
WITH
CASTS OF PARAMOUNT EXCELLENCE,
In which they have just created a most wholesome furore in Dramatic circles.
MONDAY EVENING, Sept. 19,
Shakespeare's Great Tragedy,
JULIUS CÆSAR.
TUESDAY EVENING, Sept. 20,
Boucicault's and Brougham's Comedy,
LONDON ASSURANCE.
The sale of secured seats will commence at the Academy and at Trumpler's Music Store, next FRIDAY, Sept. 16 1t

PIANOS.

PIANOS
OF
CHICKERING & SONS.

The late reduction of prices, and the highly successful adoption of the ONE PRICE SYSTEM, now place these celebrated Pianos, which heretofore have been of the highest cost, within the means of the most economical of purchasers.

In connection with the general reduction of prices, special attention is invited to the New Styles of Their Octave, three-stringed GRAND SQUARE PIANOS, and Patent Grand Upright Pianos, which magnificent Instruments now fairly rival the famed Concert and Parlor Grands.

In these favorite Styles, extraordinary reductions have been made in the New Price List.

DUTTON'S PIANO ROOMS,
Nos. 1126 and 1128 CHESNUT Street, Philadelphia.
9 9 fmw1m4p WM. H. DUTTON.
N. B.—THE BEST NEW PIANOS TO RENT.

GEORGE STECK & CO.'S PIANOS,
Grand, Square and Upright.
ALSO,
Mason & Hamlin's Cabinet Organs.
AN ELEGANT STOCK AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.
J. E. GOULD,
26 No. 923 CHESNUT STREET.

CLOTHING.

A Great Many Young Men
Want to know what sort of Clothes will be the most becoming to them?
WE ANSWER,
You are safe in buying any sort of Clothes offered you at the GREAT BROWN HALL, but especially
The Young Man's Business Suit.
The Young Man's Walking Coat.
The Young Man's Wedding Suit.
The Young Man's Derby Sack.
The Young Man's Diagonal Derby.
The Young Man's Light Overcoat.
New and popular styles
Continually presented
For your examination.
Great inducements to young men.
Remarkable reduction in prices.
For a complete outfit in fine materials with perfect fit, in becoming style, and
At Shocking Low Prices,
There is no place in town like the
GREAT BROWN HALL
OF
ROCKHILL & WILSON
603 and 605 CHESNUT STREET.

HABILLEMENTS
No. 824 CHESNUT ST.
CHARLES STOKES & CO.
UNDER THE CONTINENTAL HOTEL
PHILADELPHIA: PA.

Fall Overcoats.....$10·00
" " ..... 12·00
" " ..... 15·00
" " Silk Lined..... 18·00
9 9 4p

DRY GOODS.

EDWIN HALL,
No. 28 SOUTH SECOND STREET,
OPENED TO-DAY
A SPLENDID ASSORTMENT
OF
Silks,
Cleak Velvets,
Dress Goods,
AND
SHAWLS,
To which he particularly invites the attention of ladies.
EDWIN HALL,
No. 28 SOUTH SECOND STREET,
9 5 mwf3m4p PHILADELPHIA.

THE MISSES
McVAUGH & DUNCAN,
No. 114 South ELEVENTH Street,
WILL OPEN ON THURSDAY, Sept. 15,
A Superior Assortment of Laces, Collars, and Hdkfs.
All the new designs in Made-up Goods.
New Patterns in Embroideries.
A full line of White Goods.
Lace Tidies in Choice Styles.
Novelties in Neckties.
And a great variety of SEASONABLE GOODS, selected with great care, and will be sold at a small advance on importers' prices. 9 13 3trp

FINANCIAL.

DREXEL & CO.,
No. 34 SOUTH THIRD STREET,
American and Foreign Bankers.
Issue Letters of Credit for Travellers, entitling the holders to draw on LONDON, PARIS or BASLE, Switzerland. Also, available throughout the United States.
Draw at sight and by telegraph on SATHER & CO., San Francisco.
Deal in Gold and Government and other Securities.
Receive Gold and Currency deposits subject to draft at sight.
Drexel, Winthrop & Co., No. 18 Wall Street, New York. | *Drexel, Harjes & Co.*, No. 3 Rue Scribe, Paris.

FRED. FAIRTHORNE. THEO. D. RAND.
FAIRTHORNE & RAND,
Law and Collection Office,
No 17 South THIRD Street,
PHILADELPHIA.
DRAFTS AND NOTES NEGOTIABLE COLLECTED
Prompt attention given to CLAIMS of all kinds in the City of Philadelphia, and throughout the United States and Canadas.
AFFIDAVITS AND ACKNOWLEDGMENTS taken for all the States. 9 12 1mrp

JEWELRY ETC.

J. E. CALDWELL & CO.,
JEWELLERS,
No. 902 CHESNUT Street.
Have largely increased their stock of
DIAMONDS
AND
DIAMOND JEWELRY,
EMERALDS, SAPPHIRES, PEARLS, OPALS AND CAMEOS,
In Mountings of Exquisite Style, carefully prepared by the most Skilful Workmen.
They also call particular attention to
NEW STYLES OF JEWELRY
IN ROMAN GOLD, GOLD AND ENAMEL, TURQUOISE, BLACK ONYX,
BYZANTINE MOSAICS, AND PARISIAN ENAMELS. [8 5 fmwtfsp
No. 902 CHESNUT Street.
1124 CHESNUT STREET. 1124

Sterling Silver.
Sterling Silver.
Sterling Silver.

A Choice Assortment of New Patterns.
ROBBINS, CLARK & BIDDLE.
9 13 tuwf3trp

CURTAINS AND SHADES.

AT LOW PRICES.
500 PAIRS
New and Elegant
LACE CURTAINS,
The Richest Goods Ever Offered.
Ordered and Manufactured expressly for us previous to the present war, and will be sold at much less than the prices for the coming season.
Sheppard, Van Harlingen & Arrison,
CURTAIN WAREHOUSE,
No. 1008 CHESNUT Street.
9 5 mwf6trp PHILADELPHIA.

REFRIGERATORS.

BISMARCK DRINKS PURE WATER.
Our Fritz Drinks Filtered Water.
Louis Napoleon Will Not Poison Himself with Muddy Water.
All American citizens should preserve their health by drinking nothing but the pure limpid water that has passed through
SCHARFF & WOOD'S
Patent Filter and Cooler.
Why! suffer with the Gravel caused by mud?
Why! suffer with Griping Pains caused by drinking Ice water, when by having your water filtered and cooled as nature filters and cools the pure Spring water, you may avoid these ills?
The Schuylkill water is rendered impure by the numerous factories, coal oil refineries, sinks, slaughter houses, dye works, etc. etc., which cluster on its banks.
By forcing this impure water through
SCHARFF & WOOD'S PATENT FILTER AND COOLER
It is rendered as pure as the waters that run from the mountain rills.
The expense is nothing in comparison to the benefit derived from its use.
In one season it will pay for itself in the saving of ice: it never gets out of order, and will last a life time.
For further particulars send for a circular.
JOHN WOOD, JR., Proprietor.
FRY & HOWELL,
GENERAL AGENTS,
No. 327 WALNUT Street,
PHILADELPHIA.
THE FILTER AND COOLER can be seen in active operation at No. 529 CHESNUT Street, where its workings will be cheerfully explained. 9 1 1m4p

UMBRELLAS—CHEAPEST IN THE CITY. DIXON'S, No. 21 S. EIGHTH Street. 9 13 mwf6t

MUSICAL AND DRAMATIC.

The City Amusements.

AT THE WALNUT Mr. Forrest will personate "Richelieu" this evening.

AT THE ARCH the drama of *Fernande* will be performed this evening.

AT THE ELEVENTH STREET OPERA HOUSE a fine programme of minstrelsy will be presented this evening.

AT THE ARCH STREET OPERA HOUSE songs, dances, and Ethiopian burlesques will be given this evening.

AT THE AMERICAN a variety of attractions will be offered this evening.

DAN RICE'S GREAT CIRCUS will exhibit for the last times this afternoon and evening on Eighth street, between Race and Vine.

To-morrow the circus tent will be pitched at the corner of Berks and Fourth streets.

THE dramatic critic of the *Public Record* thus refers to the merits of Fox's American Theatre. That the houses are crowded, and the entertainment first-class, there can be but one opinion:—

FOX'S AMERICAN VARIETIES.—There is an old adage that "Merit will meet with its reward." There is no better illustration of this than the popular applause which every evening greets the efforts of Mr. Manager Fox, who has made his variety theatre one of the fixed institutions of Philadelphia. When he gets into his more palatial establishment on Chesnut, above Tenth, he can congratulate himself upon his great success in business. To achieve this much requires close attention to business, continuous perseverance, liberality, and judgment, especially in choosing his assistants.

A few years since he came to Philadelphia a stranger, and, by his unostentatious deportment, he collected around him friends whose good opinions are worth cherishing. The entertainments at the Varieties are thrilling and exciting, and as they all possess merit must of necessity become popular with the public. His minstrel performers are the most eminent in the sable profession.

CITY ITEMS.

FALL OVERCOATS.—*A Fine Assortment, very comfortable in place of the Linen Duster, for travelling at this season. Prices moderate.*

Half-way between Fifth and Sixth streets. { BENNETT & CO., TOWER HALL, No. 518 MARKET STREET.

SEA MOSS FARINE.—This is a new article of food, which we take pleasure in commending to our readers. We have used it in our families, and have found it to be the most nutritious, delicate, and palatable article for table use we have seen.

It is a light and agreeable farine, very pleasant to the taste, easy of digestion, and hence specially adapted to the use of the sick, the thousands of dyspeptics among us, and for young children: besides, the Sea Moss, its principal ingredient, has many curative properties, and is highly recommended for pectoral and scrofulous affections, and is perfectly harmless.

Here, then, we have an entirely new article of food of the most delicate and inviting character, adapted to the use of the table for Blanc Mange, Puddings, Charlotte de Russe, etc., and almost invaluable for use by the invalid. It is simple, delicate, nutritious, harmless, remedial, and economical, as it can be furnished for one-third to one-half the cost of Corn Starch, Maizena, Farina, etc., for all of which it is more than a substitute.

It is made up without trouble, and will always be good. Try it; and our word for it, you will continue in its use.—*Independent.*

FAST LIVING AND ITS CONSEQUENCES.—When "fast life" has undermined the strength, destroyed the appetite, impaired the digestion, and stolen the hue of health from the cheek—when the hand trembles, the spirits droop, and the whole physical and mental organization languishes, is it possible to repair the evil and restore the dilapidated system to full health and vigor? We answer that it is. Hundreds of cases have been cited, thousands might be cited, in which this regeneration has been accomplished by the regular and persistent use of PLANTATION BITTERS. Abstinence from the indulgences which have wrought the mischief is, of course, *one* of the means of restoration. But it is not sufficient *alone*. The consequences remain after the cause has been abandoned. A wholesome and genial tonic is absolutely necessary to rouse the corporeal and mental energies from their state of collapse. This good work it is the mission of the Plantation Bitters to perform. But no other stimulant must be taken.

THE $15 FALL AND WINTER SUITS, which are so popular at this time and so beautifully cut, made, and trimmed, and in such vast varieties that you have only to look upon them and they will speak to you—not in an audible voice, but by a power more potent than words—they will speak to your understanding, to your pecuniary interests, to your personal appearance, even to physical powers, for they adorn you with a full chest and broad and square shoulders. There is nothing to compete with the $15 suits sold at the Great Brown Stone Hall, Nos. 603 and 605 CHESNUT street.

MR. WILLIAM W. CASSIDY, the jeweller at No. 8 South Second street, has one of the largest and most attractive stocks of all kinds of Jewelry and Silverware in the city. He has also on hand a fine assortment of fine American Western Watches. Those who purchase at this store at the present time are certain to get the worth of their money.

GOING! GOING! GONE!—Faster than the auctioneer's hammer knocks down merchandise, neglect disposes of the teeth. Bid, therefore, for that prize of life, a perfect set, by brushing them regularly with SOZODONT.

PROMPTNESS, energy, and perseverance have established a reliable, cheap and first-class Curtain, Shade, Bedding, and Upholstery Store in the well-known house of Albertson & Co., No. 1435 Chesnut street.

THE LATE IMPROVEMENTS in the American House, Boston, leave little to be wished for by those who quarter under the roof of this leading hotel. Everything fresh and nice; all improvements added, and the unequalled management of the past continued.

"SPALDING'S GLUE" has now taken the place of all Cements and Mucilages.

DIED.

BRAY.—On Monday, 12th instant, SAMUEL BRAY. The relatives and friends of the family, also Keystone Lodge, No. 271, A. Y. M., are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, Elm street, between Thirty-fourth and Tairty-fifth (late Mantua), on Thursday afternoon next, 15th instant, at 2½ o'clock. To proceed to Mount Moriah Cemetery.

New York and Baltimore papers please copy. ***

GRAFF.—Suddenly, on Monday afternoon, Mrs JUDITH GRAFF, widow of the late Frederick Graff. Funeral from her late residence, No. 1337 Arch street, on Thursday afternoon at 3 o'clock. ***

LYONS GROS GRAINS

BLACK SILKS,

$1·75
$2·00
$2·25
$2 50
$2 75
$3·00
$3 25
$3·50
$4 00
$4·50
$5·00
A YARD.

BESSON & SON,

Mourning Dry Goods House,

No. 918 CHESNUT Street.

N. B.—Cheney Bros.' American Gros Grain Black Silks

REDUCED TO $1 90 A YARD. 9 14 3t

WANTS.

WANTED.—SPINNERS, TURNERS, FILERS, Casters, and Machinists wanted by BAKER, ARNOLD & CO., Manufacturers of Gas Fixtures, S. W. corner TWELFTH and BROWN Streets, Philadelphia. 9 13 3t

WANTED—A COMPETENT ORGANIST FOR a first-class choir in a city church. Address, with references, "Quartette," office of this paper. 9 13 3t*

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OIL CLOTHS.

AN ELEGANT ASSORTMENT.

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French Moquettes,
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No. 723 CHESNUT Street,

ARE OFFERING THEIR FALL IMPORTATIONS OF

English Body Brussels,
Crossley's Tapestry Brussels,
3-Plys Ingrains,
Venetian Stairs, Oil Cloths,
Mats, Rugs, Matting, Etc. Etc.

At Moderate Prices.

We are offering a large line of CROSSLEY'S ENGLISH TAPESTRY BRUSSELS, AT LOW PRICES, at the OLD STAND.

PEABODY & WESTON,

No. 723 CHESNUT STREET,

9 10 smw3mrp PHILADELPHIA.

EXCURSIONS.

THURSDAY EXCURSIONS.—The splendid Steamboat JOHN A. WARNER will make an Excursion every Thursday to Beverly, Burlington, and Bristol.

LEAVING CHESNUT STREET WHARF at 9½ o'clock A. M.

Returning, leaves Bristol at 11¼ A. M. and 4 o'clock P. M. A Band of Music will be in attendance. Fare for the Excursion, 50 cents. 7 20 tuwf

GRAND HOP.—THE STEAMBOAT JOHN A. WARNER will make her last Thursday Excursion of the season on THURSDAY, the 13th instant, when a Grand Hop will be given at Bath Springs to the Excursionists. Boat leaves Chesnut street wharf at 9½ o'clock. It

STRAWBRIDGE & CLOTHIER.

DRESS GOODS.

Our Second Opening of Foreign Dress Fabrics embraces many new and seasonable goods not yet exhibited by any other house. The very low prices we have been asking for our earlier and present offerings (much lower than last year, notwithstanding the war,) have induced large and rapid sales.

Although our importations have been on a much larger scale than ever before, we already find our stock rapidly diminishing before the active demands thus early made upon it.

Among the almost endless variety of French, German, and British Fabrics we would mention unusually beautiful styles of

TONGE POPLINS,

RICH CLOTH PLAIDS,

SATIN LAINE FOR SUITS,

SILK, WOOL, AND CORDED POPLINS,

In all the new shades, and full lines of

Low and Medium Priced Dress Goods,

Adapted to the wants of the most critical, as well as the most economical buyer.

BLACK SILKS.

In our advertisement of Black Silks some time since, we gave a list of very low prices, at which prices we shall continue to sell them for two weeks longer, notwithstanding the general advance.

We have since added to our stock

Cheney Bros.' American Black Gros Grains

at $1·90.

Same Goods as are offered by our competitors as very cheap at $2·00.

STRAWBRIDGE & CLOTHIER,

N. W. CORNER EIGHTH AND MARKET STREETS.

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THAT WILL WASH.

After years of experiment we can now offer to the trade and public PATENT WASHABLE PLAIN TINTS, which we guarantee will stand washing with a soft brush or sponge, and which require no preparation previous to or after hanging. They need no varnishing, thus preserving their delicate shades free from the hard gloss which is given by varnish.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL AT

JOHN H. LONGSTRETH'S,

No. 12 North THIRD St.,

9 6 12t4p Sole Agent for Washable Tints.

HOTELS.

COLONNADE HOTEL,

FIFTEENTH AND CHESNUT STS.,

ENTIRELY NEW AND HANDSOMELY FURNISHED, is now ready for permanent or transient guests

HATS AND CAPS.

WARBURTON'S IMPROVED VENTILATED and easy-fitting DRESS HATS (patented), in all the improved fashions of the season. CHESNUT Street, next door to the Post Office. rp5

PIANIST FOR MUSICAL ENTERTAINMETS or Dancing Soirees, No. 110 S. ELEVENTH Street. (8 31 1m

Reference—Mr. Boner, No. 1102 Chesnut street.

SEWING MACHINES.

THE

WHEELER & WILSON

SEWING MACHINE,

For Sale on Easy Terms.

NO. 914 CHESNUT STREET,

4 mw6 PHILADELPHIA.

DOBBINS' HAIR RENEWER WILL NOT BURN or injure the hair, but makes it soft and glossy.

DOBBINS' HAIR RENEWER IS BEAUTIFULLY transparent.

DOBBINS' HAIR RENEWER RESTORES THE natural color without dyeing, by imparting a vigorous and healthy growth.

DOBBINS' HAIR RENEWER IS ALTOGETHER unlike any other.

DOBBINS' HAIR RENEWER IS PREPARED only by J. E. DOBBINS, and the genuine has his signature.

DOBBINS' HAIR RENEWER IS SOLD BY druggists and dealers everywhere, and at the principal depot, No. 426 North EIGHTH Street.

NO TOILET COMPLETE WITHOUT DOBBINS' HAIR RENEWER. 9 3 4p6m

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PURCHASERS OF

COTTAGE CHAMBER SUITS

And the various styles of

BEDSTEADS, BUREAUS, WASHSTANDS, WARDROBES, ETC.,

Finished in imitation of Walnut, Maple, or other "hard woods," and now generally known as "Imitation" or "Painted" Furniture, are hereby informed that every article of our manufacture is

STAMPED WITH OUR INITIALS AND TRADE MARK,

And those who wish to obtain goods of our make (there being, at the present time, numerous imitations in the market), should invariably ask the dealer of whom they are purchasing to exhibit our stamp on the goods, and take no other, no matter what representations may be made concerning them.

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SPECTACLES,

Microscopes, Telescopes, Thermometers, Mathematical, Surveying, Philosophical and Drawing Instruments, at reduced prices.

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MEDICAL.

RHEUMATISM AND NEURALGIA

EDITORIAL OPINIONS

OF

Leading Journals

ON THE

MERIT

OF

DR. FITLER'S

Vegetable Rheumatic Remedy.

RHEUMATISM AND NEURALGIA.

Sufferers from these painful complaints have only themselves to blame if they permit their frames to be tortured, when a sovereign cure like DR. FITLER'S WONDERFUL RHEUMATIC REMEDY is within such easy reach of even the humblest in the land. As to its curative properties in Rheumatism, Gout and Neuralgia, no one, who is not wilfully blind, can entertain the shadow of a doubt. Thousands of the worst cases known to the medical faculty have been cured by it, and hundreds of the certificates given in its favor are from judges, lawyers, physicians, merchants, tradesmen, etc., in our very midst, who are living evidences of its miraculous power. It is sold everywhere, and rheumatic and neuralgic sufferers owe it to themselves to make a trial of its virtues.—*Philadelphia Inquirer.*

DOCTOR FITLER'S RHEUMATIC REMEDY.

Among the various remedies prepared for the cure of Rheumatism there is none that can compare with Dr. FITLER'S. Compounded as it is by a regular practitioner of over thirty years' standing, the immense confidence that the public place in it is well and deservedly bestowed. Thousands of certificates have voluntarily been given in its favor, and many of the cures that it has made have been of cases that have been pronounced incurable by some of the most eminent physicians of the land. Rheumatic sufferers should try it. They will find it a positive specific for the cure of their painful ailment.—*Philadelphia Sunday Times.*

RHEUMATISM AND NEURALGIA.

No more painful ailments afflict humanity than Rheumatism and Gout, and, until the advent of DR. FITLER'S GREAT REMEDY, no diseases were more difficult to cure. The patient toil, scientific research, and incessant application for years, however, of Dr. Fitler, have supplied the world with a specific in those complaints, whose goodly ministrations have made it a positive boon—a veritable Balm of Gilead—to suffering humanity. Thousands of the worst cases have been cured by it, and everywhere throughout the length and breadth of the land, it is hailed as the safest, surest, and most scientifically prepared cure for Rheumatism and Neuralgia ever discovered.—*New York World.*

DR. FITLER'S RHEUMATIC REMEDY

Has exceeded all expectation, by its wonderful curative power. Persons who have exhausted both money and patience will be warranted, in writing, a complete, permanent cure. Thirty-seven years' experience in specially treating Rheumatism has produced this popular standard specific. Dr. Fitler graduated 1833. Diplomas at office, No. 29 South Fourth street.—*Philadelphia Evening Star.*

RHEUMATISM.

This disease, once a terror to the afflicted, has lost, of late years, many of its fearful and frightful aspects. Since the introduction of DR. FITLER'S REMEDY, those suffering from the disease have happily found a means of mastering the dread disorder. The use of that specific speedily drives every vestige of Rheumatism and Neuralgia from the system, and being purely vegetable, it not only cures those diseases thoroughly and effectively, but it also improves the general health, and leaves the system strengthened and invigorated. Rheumatic sufferers, by all means, should try it and prove its singular efficacy.—*Cincinnati Enquirer.*

DR. FITLER'S RHEUMATIC REMEDY.

This great specific for the cure of Rheumatism and Neuralgia, since its introduction to the public, has met with a success unparalleled in the annals of medicine. Dr. Fitler, a graduate of the University of Pennsylvania of the year 1833, and a physician in active practice ever since, devoted years of patient research and experiment in perfecting it, and the cures that it has since made outnumber those of *all* other rheumatic remedies in the land combined. Thousands of certificates have been given of the wonderful cures it has effected of Rheumatism and Neuralgia, and throughout the land it is hailed by those suffering the tortures of those terrible diseases. Being purely vegetable, its use cannot injure the most delicate constitution, and those afflicted with Rheumatism or Neuralgia can safely try it, and with the assurance too that it will speedily bring them back to health.—*Chicago Evening Post.*

DR. FITLER.

This eminent practitioner, by the discovery of his wonderful specific for Rheumatism and Neuralgia, has laid suffering humanity under a debt of gratitude that can hardly be repaid. Thousands of the most painful cases on record, of the diseases alluded to, have been cured by that marvelous preparation, and thousands more, who are now using it, are on the road to the same blissful condition of restored happiness and health. What it has done in thousands of instances it can do again, and we say to all rheumatic sufferers—try it, be convinced and be cured.—*St. Louis Democrat.*

$5000 WILL BE PAID

To any person producing a preparation showing half as many living genuine permanent cures as

DR. FITLER'S

VEGETABLE RHEUMATIC REMEDY,

The scientific prescription of Professor JOSEPH FITLER, M. D., one of Philadelphia's oldest regular Physicians, who has made Rheumatism a specialty thirty-seven years,

PERMANENTLY CURING

WITH THIS REMEDY,

50 IN EVERY 100 PATIENTS TREATED;

so warranted under oath, from registered cases—a result unparalleled. It is a pleasant medicine, free from injurious drugs (sworn vouchers from renowned prominent physicians endorsing Dr. Fitler accompany each bottle.) To protect sufferers from risk, a legal guarantee stating number of bottles warranted to cure will be forwarded without charge to any person sending by letter a full, truthful description of case. In case of failure to cure, the amount paid will be refunded.

Price, $1·50 per bottle; six bottles, $7·50. Medical advice sent by letter gratis.

Address Dr. FITLER, Office No. 29 S. FOURTH Street, Philadelphia, or No. 704 BROADWAY, New York.

Sold or obtained by Druggists. 8 20

LITERATURE.

REVIEW OF NEW BOOKS.

—Claxton, Remsen & Haffelfinger send us the following recent publications of Harper & Brothers:—

"Charles Dickens, the Story of his Life," by the author of the "Life of Thackeray," is, like all the biographies of the deceased novelist that have yet appeared, a collection of *ana* rather than a satisfactory record of Mr. Dickens' personal and artistic career. Taking it at this valuation, however, it is perhaps the best compilation that has yet been produced. Many of its anecdotes and reminiscences will be new to the majority of readers, while its illustrations are exceedingly interesting. These include Maclise's portrait, taken in 1839; Count d'Orsay's profile sketch, made in 1841; C. R. Leslie's picture of Dickens in the character of "Captain Bobadil" in Ben Jonson's comedy of *Every Man in his Humor*, painted in 1846, and a copy of a photograph taken during the present year; also Dickens' various places of residence and other localities celebrated in his works.

"Recollections of Eton" is a record of schoo'-boy scrapes which gives an entertaining view of life in the most famous free school of England. This book does not rival "Tom Brown," but it will nevertheless be perused with interest by a large class of readers. It is embellished with a number of spirited illustrations.

"Veronica" is a new novel by the author of "Aunt Margaret's Trouble," who is presumed upon good authority to be the daughter of Charles Dickens. It is a pleasant, well-written story, which shows that the author has inherited some of her father's genius, although she is in no respect a copyist of his style.

—The French Grammars of MM. Noel and Chapsal have long been standard textbooks in the French schools, and they are invariably recommended to advanced students of the language who have completed a course of "Ollendorff." A translation of these grammars has long been desired, and the complete work, with the abridgment, which have just been issued from the press of George R. Lockwood, will be welcomed alike by teachers and students. The merits of the Ollendorff system for elementary instruction are not to be denied, but for the acquirement of a thorough knowledge of the French language something more is required, and nothing better than the grammars of Noel and Chapsal can be found to be placed in the hands of the higher French classes in our schools and colleges. E. H. Butler & Co. are the Philadelphia agents for the sale of these works.

—J. B. Shelly & Co. send us "Paul Loring," by Mrs. E. E Boyd, a religious story for children.

—Part No. 42 of "Zell's Popular Encyclopedia" brings the work down to the title "Nippenose." Among the prominent subjects treated are "Natolia," "Naval Architecture," "Navigation," "Nebraska," "Nebula," "Needle-gun," "Lord Nelson," "Nervous," "Nevada," "New Hampshire," "New Jersey," "New Orleans," "Newspaper," "New York," and "Nile."

—*The Manufacturer and Builder* for September has an interesting and valuable series of scientific and practical articles on subjects connected with manufactures, architecture, and building.

—*The Modern Thinker* is the title of what promises to be a semi-occasional publication, provided sufficient encouragement is received by its conductors to warrant its continuance. The editor is D. Goodman, who announces himself to be a philosopher of the school of Comte, but the pages of the magazine—if we may call it so—are to be open for the free discussion of every subject under the sun, especially those that combat the prevailing ideas on the subject of morals and religion. The style of the work may be surmised from its title and from the table of contents, which is as follows:—

"Egotisms," the editor; "The Last Word about Jesus," John Fiske; "King Wealth Coming," D. Goodman; "The Positivist Problem," Frederic Harrison; "What of the Future? The Future of Marriage—Steam as a Factor in Sociology," D. G. Croly; "The Sexual Question," ——; "Scientific Propagation," John H. Noyes; "Religion and Science" (a review of Herbert Spencer), Professor J. D. Bell; "What We Believe" (a dialogue), ——; "Sublimated" (a poem), F. G. F.; "Good and Evil—their Origin," Professor Andre Poey; "Comte's Insanity," Professor Andre Poey; "The Subjection of Women," Auguste Comte: "Rebuilding the Temple," Salem Dutcher; "Love Life of Auguste Comte," Jennie June Croly; "Lucie" (a novelette), "Thoughts of a Flower," Clotilde de Vaux; "The Scientific Basis of Orthodoxy," Francis Gerry Fairfield; "Social Reconstruction," Albert Brisbane.

Some of these articles are from the pen of writers of talent, but the majority of them indicate merely a remarkable ability to multiply words without knowledge. The most striking feature of the work, however, is the rainbow-tints of its pages. The editor proposes to introduce an important reform by discarding white paper and black ink, which he declares to be "murderous outrages upon the sense of sight"—a proposition which we will not dispute, but will merely forewarn any prospective reader of *The Modern Thinker* that a single perusal of its varicolored pages will do more damage to the best pair of eyes ever made than a dozen years close study of the black-and-white presswork that Mr. Goodwin declares to be "simply infamous and damnable," and we fear that *The Modern Thinker* is as impractical in this as it is in other matters of even greater importance.

MUSIC OF THE WAR.

From the Pall Mall Gazette.

The "Marseillaise" is still the great popular and patriotic song of France, and there was scarcely a theatre in Paris last week at which it was not sung. At the opera it is introduced, more or less appropriately, both in *La Muette de Portici* (our *Masaniello*) and in *Guillaume Tell*. The threatening invaders fancy themselves for the moment invaded. "La patrie" is considered to be in danger, and the duet "L'amour sacre de la patrie," in the former, and all the patriotic utterances of Arnold in the latter, are uproariously applauded. The solo verses in "La Marseillaise" are sung by Madame Sass, who attires herself for the occasion in a costume of white trimmed with gold and carries a tricolor. The fervor with which Madame Sass declaims against the enemies of France is said to be very fine; the finest thing about it being, perhaps (a fact which seems to escape notice), that Madame Sass is not a French woman but a German. On the first occasion of her introducing the "Marseillaise" (in the finish to the third act of *La Muette*, immediately after the chorus of insurgents) a number of persons in the boxes, the Duke and Duchess de Mouchy among the number, stood up, and M. Emile de Girardin called out in a strident voice, "Every one on his feet!" when the whole house rose.

On Monday, when Ponsard's *Lion Amoureux* was played at the Theatre Francais, the lines in which the hero describes the repulse of "all Europe" (the French, it seems, are at war with "all Europe") by the recruits of the revolutionary army was frantically applauded; and when Bressant came to this passage—

L'Europe se ruait tout entiere sur nous;
Ils ont fait se dresser, juste au mois ou nous sommes,
Quatorze corps d'armee et douze cent mille hommes.
Qui, la pique a la main, en haillons, sans souliers,
Ont repousse l'assaut de dix rois alliés—

there was but one cry in the theatre, "La Marseillaise!" Mad'lle Agar showed herself equal to the situation. Dressed in the antique white and gold, she "rushed upon the stage and foremost standing sung!" A doubtless competent critic from whom derive these facts declares that Mad'lle Agar, who is not an operatic artiste but a tragic actress, possesses a voice which is "male et meme masculine." In English we should say "masculine and even manly."

At the Opera Comique the "Marseillaise" is sung by Mignon. The new version of "Mignon pensant a la patrie" is given by M'me Galli-Marie, the Mignon in ordinary of the establishment; and given with so much *furia* that the last verse is encored and repeated by the entire audience.

At the Vaudeville, the soloise of "La Marseillaise" is M'me Laurent, and the popular Theresa sings the couplets at La Gaite.

At some of the Paris theatres, after "La Marseillaise" a cry is raised for "Le Rhin Allemand"—not Becker's, naturally, but Alfred de Musset's. A dozen musical settings of this song have appeared, the most popular of which are those by Felicien David (the old, original setting), by Delioux, and by Vaucorbert.

Not only new patriotic songs in honor of France but also new patriotic songs in contempt of Prussia are appearing. Gustave Nadaud, who is to Beranger about what Samuel Lover was to Moore, has issued "La Complainte du Grand Prussien" and "Le Vin du Rhin." In the latter composition that "petit vin blanc" which, according to Alfred de Musset, was offered in such profusion by the Rhenish maidens to the soldiers of France, is put (as many will think even in England) in its proper place, far below the generous wines of France. However much bibulous critics may dissent from M. Nadaud's opinions, it is undoubtedly a fact that, whatever other nations may think of German wine, the French don't think it, while French wine is greatly in demand all over Germany. However, let M. Nadaud speak for himself.

Vin allemand qui nais dans les cailloux,
A l'etranger tu peux t'en faire accroire;
Mais tu n'es pas pour etre bu par nous;
Va donc ailleurs te faire boire!
Avec le Rhin,
Ton fleuve souverain,
Que vers le nord ton flot s'epanche
Vin sans couleur,
Vin sans chaleur,
Vin sans valeur,
Piquette blanche.

Subscription lists in connection with the national fund for the relief of the sick and wounded among the French troops have been hung up in all the theatres. These lists include the name of every singer, every actor, every musician, every employe. The two directors of the Opera Comique have subscribed 1000f. each; Achard, the tenor, 100f.; Condere, second tenor, 50f. It is expected that several managers will give performances for the benefit of the fund, and one such representation is already announced by the manager of the Porte St. Martin. As at the theatres, so at the public schools; and a youthful correspondent at Abbeville informs us that at the college of that city the pupils have declined to receive prizes at the coming annual distribution; and will content themselves with certificates; the money which would otherwise have been spent in books to be devoted to the national fund.

The question has been asked whether Herr Flotow, or Flottow, or, more correctly still, Freiherr von Flottow, will go to the wars. The composer of *L'Ombre* is not in the military service, and being now in his fifty-ninth year, will not be expected to volunteer. The probable attitude of Offenbach has also excited some interest. Offenbach is a native of Cologne; but the birthplace of his reputation is Les Bouffes Parisiens. Between the birthplace of his body and that of his fame the composer of "Bu qui s'avance" has not hesitated. He has openly declared for France, and has set to music a song called "Dieu garde l'Empereur."

SPECIAL NOTICES.

THE PENNSYLVANIA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.
At the Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of this Company, held on Monday, September 5, 1870, the following gentlemen were duly elected Directors for the ensuing year, viz.:—
DANIEL SMITH, JR., HENRY LEWIS,
ISAAC HAZLEHURST, J. GILLINGHAM FELL,
THOMAS ROBINS, DANIEL HADDOCK, JR.,
JOHN DEVEREUX, FRANKLIN A. COMLY.
THOMAS SMITH,
And at a meeting of the Directors on the same day, DANIEL SMITH, JR., Esq., was unanimously re-elected President.
9 7 7t WILLIAM G. CROWELL, Secretary.

UNIVERSITY OF PENNSYLVANIA.—THE College Year will open on THURSDAY, September 15. Candidates for admission will present themselves at 10½ o'clock on that day.
FRANCIS A. JACKSON,
9 5 10t Secretary.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT AN application will be made at the next meeting of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania for the incorporation of a Bank, in accordance with the laws of the Commonwealth, to be entitled THE NATIONAL BANK, to be located at Philadelphia, with a capital of one hundred thousand dollars, with the right to increase the same to one million dollars.

THE UNION FIRE EXTINGUISHER COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA
Manufacture and sell the Improved, Portable Fire Extinguisher. Always Reliable.
D. T. GAGE,
8 30 tf No. 118 MARKET St., General Agent.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT AN application will be made at the next meeting of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania for the incorporation of a Bank, in accordance with the laws of the Commonwealth, to be entitled THE SCHUYLKILL RIVER BANK, to be located at Philadelphia, with a capital of one hundred thousand dollars, with the right to increase the same to five hundred thousand dollars.

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CAPITAL, £2,000,000.
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We have just received a large and beautiful assortment of
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Agent for STEVENS' PATENT TOWER CLOCKS, both Remontoir & Graham Escapement, striking hour only, or striking quarters, and repeating hour on full chime.
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Are now receiving a large and splendid assortment of new styles of
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SPECIAL NOTICES.

THE PENNSYLVANIA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.
SEPTEMBER 5, 1870.
The Directors have this day declared a dividend of SEVEN DOLLARS AND FIFTY CENTS per share on the stock of the Company for the last six months, which will be paid to the stockholders or their legal representatives, after the 15th inst.
9 6 9t WM. G. CROWELL, Secretary.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT AN application will be made at the next meeting of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania for the incorporation of a Bank, in accordance with the laws of the Commonwealth, to be entitled THE BRIDESBURG BANK, to be located at Philadelphia, with a capital of one hundred thousand dollars, with the right to increase the same to five hundred thousand dollars.

BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE.—THIS SPLENdid Hair Dye is the best in the world, the only true and perfect Dye. Harmless—Reliable—Instantaneous—no disappointment—no ridiculous tints—"*Does not contain Lead nor any Vitalic Poison to injure the Hair or System.*" Invigorates the Hair and leaves it soft and beautiful; Black or Brown.
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TREGO'S TEABERRY TOOTHWASH.
It is the most pleasant, cheapest and best dentifrice extant. Warranted free from injurious ingredients.
It Preserves and Whitens the Teeth!
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Prevents Accumulation of Tartar!
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Sold by all druggists and dentists.
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Pamphlets and full information given at our office,
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Situated in the State of Louisiana, parish of Plaquemines, at about thirty-five miles below the city of New Orleans, on the left bank of the river Mississippi. Having a front of about thirty-six acres on said river, by a depth of about thirty-seven acres, making a superficies of thirteen hundred and twenty-three acres, about four hundred acres of which are under culture, the greater portion planted with sugar-cane. A sufficient quantity of seed-cane will be reserved to plant about one hundred acres next season. With all necessary buildings, including a fine dwelling-house, sugar-house, with steam sugar-mill, and the Rillieux apparatus, all complete, and in actual use, laborers' quarters, stables, etc. This plantation is susceptible of making three to four hundred hogsheads of sugar next year, and the crop can easily be raised to six hundred hogsheads, and even more.
Titles indisputable.
This fine property will be sold low, to close a concern.
For further particulars apply to
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House built of brown stone, three stories, containing 16 rooms, and finished in the best and most substantial manner, with all the modern improvements—one of the most desirable houses in West Philadelphia. Property should be seen to be appreciated. Persons wishing to know the terms and examine the property can do so by calling on JAMES M SELLERS, until 3½ P. M., at No. 144 S. SIXTH Street, and in the evening at No. 500 S. FORTY-SECOND Street. 9 10tf

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A NEW AND ELEGANT BROWN-STONE RESIDENCE, East side of Logan Square. Replete with every convenience. Inquire at premises.
Lot 22 by 150 feet. 9 2 1m

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Mark and Simon Hassler's Orchestra, and full Military Band, of 120 pieces.
TERMS—$3·50 per day June and September. $4·00 per day July and August.
The new wing is now completed.
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Bought and Sold at Market Rates.
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Six Per Cent. Loan of the City of Williamsport, Pennsylvania,
FREE OF ALL TAXES,
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These Bonds are made absolutely secure by act o Legislature compelling the city to levy sufficient tax to pay interest and principal.
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Receive deposits subject to check, allow interest on standing and temporary balances, and execute orders promptly for the purchase and sale of STOCKS, BONDS and GOLD, in either city.
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Will collect all Coupons and Interest free of charge for parties making their financial arrangements with us. 4 26f

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Gold, Silver and Government Bonds
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N. W. Cor. THIRD and CHESNUT Sts.
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FOR SALE.
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ROPE AND TWINE, BAGS and BAGGING, for Grain, Flour, Salt, Super-Phosphate of Lime, Bone Dust, Etc.
Large and small GUNNY BAGS constantly on hand. Also, WOOL SACKS.

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A DESIRABLE
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THE
Sunbury and Lewistown Railroad Company
Offer $1,200,000 Bonds, bearing 7 Per Cent. Interest in Gold, Secured by a
First and Only Mortgage.
The Bonds are issued in
$1000s, $500s and $200s.
The Coupons are payable in the city of Philadelphia on the first days of April and October.
Free of State and United States Taxes.
The price at present is
90 and Accrued Interest in Currency.
This Road, with its connection with the Pennsylvania Railroad at Lewistown, brings the Anthracite Coal Fields 67 MILES nearer the Western and Southwestern markets. With this advantage it will control that trade. The Lumber Trade, and the immense and valuable deposit of ores in this section, together with the thickly peopled district through which it runs, will secure it a very large and profitable trade.
WM. PAINTER & CO.,
BANKERS,
Dealers in Government Securities,
No. 36 South THIRD Street,
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Wilmington and Reading
RAILROAD
Seven Per Cent. Bonds,
FREE OF TAXES.
We are offering $200,000 of the Second Mortgage Bonds of this Company
AT 82½ AND ACCRUED INTEREST.
For the convenience of investors these Bonds are issued in denominations of
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The money is required for the purchase of additional Rolling Stock and the full equipment of the Road.
The road is now finished, and doing a business largely in excess of the anticipations of its officers.
The trade offering necessitates a large additional outlay for rolling stock, to afford full facilities for its prompt transaction, the present rolling stock not being sufficient to accommodate the trade.
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A LEGAL INVESTMENT
FOR
Trustees, Executors and Administrators.
WE OFFER FOR SALE
$2,000,000
OF THE
Pennsylvania Railroad Co.'s
GENERAL MORTGAGE
Six Per Cent. Bonds
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And Interest Added to the Date of Purchase.
All Free from State Tax, and Issued in Sums of $1000.
These bonds are coupon and registered, interest on the former payable January and July 1; on the latter April and October 1, and by an act of the Legislature, approved April 1, 1870, are made a LEGAL INVESTMENT for Administrators, Executors, Trustees, etc. For further particulars apply to
Jay Cooke & Co.,
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HARRISSON BROTHERS & CO.,
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ORDERS PROMPTLY EXECUTED FOR THE PURCHASE AND SALE OF ALL RELIABLE SECURITIES.
COLLECTIONS MADE EVERYWHERE.
REAL ESTATE COLLATERAL LOANS NEGOTIATED. [8 27 6m

FALL OF THE FIRST NAPOLEON.

The incidents that attended the final descent from the French throne of Napoleon I are endowed with fresh interest at the moment of the downfall of his nephew. It is fair to remember, in estimating the comparative difficulties by which the two men were surrounded, that Napoleon III. ascended the throne at about the same age at which Napoleon I was finally overthrown, and that the reign of the former as Emperor was about double in years that of the latter. Napoleon III wielded the sceptre about as long as his predecessor, Louis Philippe—that is to say, a few months short of eighteen years. So far as credit is due for maintaining control during a long period over an exceptionally turbulent and excitable people, Napoleon III deserves a large share of it. Unlike his uncle, who abdicated, he was dethroned in his absence by the act of the people. Paris never turned upon him while present; although his imputed saying that he will return thither, "not to give a reckoning but to exact one," may be the utterance of resentful despair. We must not forget that from 1852 he was only in Paris as a reigning sovereign.

Napoleon I thoroughly expected to have won the battle of Waterloo. His exulting exclamation on seeing the English army, on the morning of the 18th of June, drawn up on the heights opposite the eminence of La Belle Alliance, "At last, then, I have these English in my grasp," entirely represented his anticipations of triumph. Of his subsequent observations on the subject, those made to O'Meara, at St. Helena, are among the clearest and most decisive:—

"I told him," said O'Meara, "that Lord Wellington had determined never to quit the field of battle *alive*."

"He could not leave it," replied Napoleon; "he could not retreat. He would have been destroyed, with his whole army. He said so himself to that cavalry officer who was wounded. If Grouchy had come up at that time instead of the Prussians, not a man would have escaped."

O'Meara asked him if he had not believed for a long time that the Prussians who advanced on his right were Grouchy's division. He replied:—

"To be sure I did; and I can even now scarcely account for the reason why it was not Grouchy's division instead of them."

O'Meara then asked him what he supposed would have been the event if *neither Grouchy* nor the Prussians had come up that day—if it would not have been a drawn battle—whether both armies would not have kept their ground?" "No," was his reply, "the English army would have been destroyed. It was defeated before midday. I should have gained everything, I had gained everything. I beat the Prussians, but accident, or more likely *destiny*, decided that Lord Wellington should gain it, and he did so. He was fortunate — accident and destiny favored him. I could scarcely have believed he would have given me battle, because if he had retreated, as he ought to have done, to Antwerp I must have been overwhelmed by armies of three or four hundred thousand men coming against me whom I could not possibly have resisted. Besides, if they intended to give battle, it was the greatest *coglioneria* in the world to separate the Prussian and English armies; they ought to have been united, and I cannot conceive the reason of their separation. It was also *coglioneria* in him to hazard a battle in a place where, if defeated, all must have been lost, for he could not retreat. He would have been altogether destroyed. He suffered himself to be surprised by me. He ought to have had all his army encamped from the beginning of June, as he must have known that I intended to attack him; he might have lost everything by it; it was a great fault on his part; but he has been fortunate, and everything he did will meet with applause. My intentions were to destroy the English army. This I knew would produce an immediate change of Ministry. The indignation against the Ministry for having caused the loss of 40,000 of the flower of the English army, of the sons of first families and others who would have perished there, would have excited such a popular commotion that they would have been turned out. The people would have said:—What is it to us who is on the throne of France, Louis or Napoleon? * * * The English would have made peace. * * * The Saxons, Bavarians, Belgians, Wurtembergers, and others would have joined me. The Russians would have made peace. I should have been quietly seated on the throne."

The effect of the loss of Waterloo on Napoleon was almost maddening. He raved in alternate paroxysms of grief and anger, although he did not, as, according to Caulaincourt, he tried to do after his abdication in 1814, attempt to commit suicide by taking prison at Fontainebleau. He returned after Waterloo, as is known, immediately to the Elysee. "He endeavored," says Caulaincourt, "to give vent to the emotions of his heart, but his oppressed respiration permitted him to articulate only broken sentences." "The army," he said, "has performed prodigies of valor....inconceivable efforts.... What troops! Ney behaved like a madman.....He caused my cavalry to be cut to pieces.....All has been sacrificed.....I am ill and exhausted.....I must lie down for an hour or two.....My head burns.....I must take a bath." After his bath, "It is grievous," he continued, "to think that we should have been overcome after so many heroic efforts. My most brilliant victories do not shed more glory on the French Army than the defeat of Mont St. Jean.....Our troops have not been beaten; they have been sacrificed—massacred by overwhelming numbers.....My guards suffered themselves to be cut to pieces without asking for quarter.....I wished to have died with them, but they exclaimed, 'Withdraw, withdraw, you see that death is resolved to spare your Majesty;' and, opening their ranks, my old grenadiers screened me from the carnage, forming around me a rampart of their bodies.....My brave, my admirable guard has been destroyed.....and I have not perished with them."

"I had," resumed the Emperor, "conceived a bold manœuvre with the view of preventing the junction of the two hostile armies. I had combined my cavalry into a single corps of twenty thousand men, and ordered it to rush into the midst of the Prussian cantonments. This bold attack, which was executed on the 14th with the rapidity of lightning, seemed likely to decide the fate of the campaign. * * * But I was compelled to change my plan. Instead of making an unexpected attack, I found myself obliged to engage in a regular battle, having opposed to me two combined armies supported by immense reserves. The enemy's forces quadrupled the number of ours. I had calculated all the disadvantages of a regular battle. The infamous desertion of Bourmont forced me to change all my arrangements."

The original abdication at Fontainebleau, before the departure for Elba, was couched in these words:—

"The allied powers having proclaimed that the Emperor Napoleon was the sole obstacle to the re-establishment of peace, the Emperor Napoleon, faithful to his oath, declares that he is ready to descend from the throne, to quit France and life itself for the good of the country; but without prejudice to the rights of his son, to those of the Empress as Regent, and to the maintenance of the laws of the Empire.

"Given at our Palace of Fontainebleau, the 4th day of April, 1814."

On the 6th of April this was altered so as to read as follows:—

"The allied sovereigns having declared that the Emperor Napoleon is the sole obstacle to the restoration of a general peace in Europe, the Emperor Napoleon, faithful to his oath, declares that he renounces for himself and his heirs the throne of France and Italy; and that there is no personal sacrifice, not even that of life itself, which he is not willing to make for the interests of France."

This abdication, of course, was not final—the last and conclusive act having been made in favor of his son, June 22, 1815. The latter, Napoleon II, born in 1811, died July 22, 1832, at the Palace of Schoenbrun. It was after the first abdication, and immediately following the escape from Elba, that the *Moniteur*, then the organ of Louis XVIII, thus recorded the progress of the returning Emperor from day to day:—

"The Anthropophagist has Escaped."
"The Corsican Ogre has Landed."
"The Tiger is Coming."
"The Monster has Slept at Grenoble."
"The Tyrant has Arrived at Lyons."
"The Usurper has been Seen in the Environs of Paris."
"Bonaparte Advances Toward, but Will Never Enter, the Capital."
"Napoleon Will be Under Our Ramparts To-Morrow."
"His Imperial Majesty Entered the Tuileries on the 21st of March in the Midst of His Faithful Subjects."

Some of Napoleon's explanatory and exculpatory utterances while in exile have a special value for Americans, and it is interesting at this time to read them. Take for example the following to Las Cases in St. Helena:—

"See in the United States how, without any effort, everything prospers; how happy and peaceful everything is there; it is in reality the public will and interests which govern there. Put the same Government at war with the will, the interests of all, and you will immediately see what confusion and what increase of armies would ensue. Arrived at power, they would have had me a Washington; the words cost nothing, and surely those who said them with such facility did so without knowing either times, or places, or men, or things. If I had been in America, I would willingly have been a Washington, and I should have had but little merit, for I do not see how it would have been reasonably possible to do otherwise. For me, I could be nothing but a *crowned Washington*. It was not possible in a congress of kings, in the midst of kings conquered or mastered, for me to be otherwise."

And again, to Montholon:—"If I had not conquered at Austerlitz I should have had all Prussia on me. If I had not been victorious at Jena, Austria and Spain would have attacked me in the rear. If I had not triumphed at Wagram—which, by-the-by, was not so decisive a victory—I had to fear that Russia would abandon me, that Prussia would rise against me; and, in the meantime, the English were already before Antwerp.

"I saw that the destinies of France depended upon me alone. The circumstances in which the country was placed were extraordinary and entirely new. It would be vain to seek a parallel to them. The stability of the edifice of which I was the keystone but depended upon each of my battles. Had I been conquered at Marengo, France would have encountered all the disasters of 1814 and 1815, without those prodigies of glory which succeeded, and which will be immortal. At Austerlitz, at Jena, at Wagram and at Eylau, it was the same. The vulgar failed not to blame my ambition as the cause of these wars, but they were not of my choosing. They were caused by the nature and force of events. They arose out of that conflict of the past and the future, that permanent coalition of our enemies, which compelled us to subdue under pain of being subdued."

The prescience of the following in the advice to his son, dictated to Montholon, is remarkable:—

"The whole mass of the people, and the whole army, up to the grade of captain, were on my side. I was not deceived in feeling this confidence. They owe me much. I was their true representative. My dictatorship was indispensable. The proof of this is that they always offered me more power than I desired. In the present day there is nothing possible in France but what is necessary. It will not be the same with my son. His power will be disputed. *He must anticipate every desire for liberty.*"

Words cost nothing, as Napoleon truly said, and the world will soon, no doubt, be favored with the explanations and aphorisms of his defeated successor. That he will leave to his son, in place of the crown he was powerless to keep, a legacy of wise counsel is probable; but whether that son will ever have better opportunities to apply it to government than had his cousin, Napoleon II, time only can determine.

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Drawings and specifications for all work done the establishment free of charge, and work guaranteed.

The subscribers have ample wharf dock-room for repairs of boats, where they can lie in perfect safety, and are provided with shears, blocks, falls, etc. etc., for raising heavy or light weights.

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GIRARD TUBE WORKS AND IRON CO.,
JOHN H. MURPHY, President,
PHILADELPHIA, PA.
MANUFACTURE WROUGHT-IRON PIPE and Sundries for Plumbers, Gas and Steam Fitters.
WORKS, TWENTY-THIRD and FILBERT Streets.
Office and Warehouse,
4 1 No. 42 N. FIFTH Street.

COTTON SAIL DUCK AND CANVAS, OF ALL numbers and brands. Tent, Awning, Trunk and Wagon-cover Duck. Also, Paper Manufacturers' Drier Felts, from thirty to seventy-six inches, with Paulins, Belting, Sail Twine, etc.
JOHN W. EVERMAN,
No. 10 CHURCH Street (City Stores).

COAL.

THE LEHIGH COAL AND Navigation Company

Is now prepared to deliver to families in any part of the city or Germantown their well-known

"OLD COMPANY LEHIGH COAL," OR THE Newport Coal,

From their mines in the Wyoming Valley. As the Company MINES, TRANSPORTS AND SELLS its own Coal, the public are assured of GOOD QUALITY, FULL WEIGHT, AND PROMPT DELIVERY.

Parties buying Coal at the

PRESENT LOW PRICES

Can have it delivered at such time as best suits them during the present season.

Orders received at the Company's Office,
No. 122 South SECOND Street,
AT THEIR COAL YARDS,
No. 904 RICHMOND Street,
AMERICA Street, above Diamond,
8 26 1m] Or at the Yard of J. T. Roberts & Bro., Germantown

$5·50.

LARGE NUT
White Ash, Pure and Clean.
Give it a Trial.
MITCHELL & WROTH'S
COAL DEPOT,
N. E. Cor. NINTH and GIRARD Ave.,
9 2 1m4p PHILADELPHIA.

ANTHRACITE COAL, TON OF 2240 LBS. DELIVERED, LEHIGH, Broken and Egg, $8·00; Stove, $8·25; LOCUST MOUNTAIN, Broken and Egg, $6·75. Stove, $6·75; SHAMOKIN and LORBERRY Nut to carters at low prices.
EASTWICK & BROTHER,
Office, No. 228 DOCK Street; Yards, cor. TWENTY-SECOND and WASHINGTON Av. 8 20rp tf

ROTHERMEL & MANNING, LEHIGH AND SCHUYLKILL COAL.
Depot N. E. Corner NINTH and MASTER,
Offices, { 43 South THIRD Street, / 724 SANSOM " 9 9 tf

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR COAL AND KINDLING WOOD.

DEPOT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE,
WASHINGTON, D. C., August 23, 1870.

SEALED PROPOSALS will be received at this office until 12 M., September 23, 1870, from responsible parties, to keep on hand and deliver as required at the various offices and officers' quarters in this city and at Fort Whipple, Va., three hundred and twenty-two (322) cords of Kindling Wood and nine hundred and ninety-five (995) tons of merchantable White Ash or other anthracite coal of size as may be called for, free from slate and dust or dirt, and to weigh 2240 pounds to the ton, as follows:—

At Fort Whipple, Va., about 40,000 pounds.

To be delivered on orders at various points in this city about 2,188,860 pounds.

Separate proposals will also be received for the delivery of the entire amount at the Government Corral, corner of Nineteenth and N streets.

Guarantees signed by two responsible sureties for a sum equal to two-thirds of the amount of each bid will be required of each bidder that he will, if successful, execute a contract in accordance with the requirements herein set forth, within six days after the award is made.

The fuel will be inspected, weighed, and measured by an inspector as provided by recent act of Congress, and payment will be made monthly for quantity received, if in funds, or as soon thereafter as funds are provided for the purpose, on the certificate of the inspector and receipt of parties to whom delivery has been ordered.

Should the contractor fail to furnish the kind and quantity of wood contracted for, it will be purchased in open market and difference in cost charged to him.

The right is reserved to reject any or all bids not deemed advantageous to the Government.

Proposals will be addressed to the undersigned, plainly marked "Proposals for Fuel." Bidders are invited to be present at the opening.

WILLIAM MYERS,
Bvt. Brig.-General U. S. A.,
9 13 6t Depot Quartermaster.

IMPROVEMENT OF THE SCHUYLKILL RIVER.

UNITED STATES ENGINEER OFFICE,
No. 208 S. FIFTH STREET,
PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Sept. 8, 1870.

Sealed Proposals, in duplicate, with a copy of this advertisement attached to each, will be received at this Office until 12 o'clock M. of MONDAY, the 10th day of October, 1870, for clearing the channel of the Schuylkill river at its mouth, at Gibson's Point, and above to the Chesnut Street Bridge.

The channel is to be dredged at the places named to obtain a width of one hundred and fifty (150) feet, and a depth of eighteen (18) feet at mean low water. The material to be removed is mostly sand. It must be disposed of in conformity with the regulations of the Board of Port Wardens.

The amount to be excavated is about 40,000 cubic yards. Proposals will state the price per cubic yard measured in the scows, and the time of commencing and completing the work.

A deduction of ten (10) per centum on partial payments will be made until the completion of the work.

No contract will be entered into for working after the 30th of June, 1871.

Blank forms for proposals will be furnished by this Office, and any other information practicable to give.

The right is reserved to reject any and all bids.

Proposals must be addressed to the undersigned, and endorsed on the envelope "Proposals for Dredging the Schuylkill River."

J. D. KURTZ,
9 9 6t Lieutenant-Colonel of Engineers.

FIRE AND BURGLAR PROOF SAFE

J. WATSON & SON,
Of the late firm of EVANS & WATSON,
FIRE AND BURGLAR-PROOF
SAFE STORE,
No. 53 SOUTH FOURTH STREET,
3 15 A few doors above Chesnut st., Philada.

BUILDING MATERIALS.

R. R. THOMAS & CO.,
DEALERS IN
Doors, Blinds, Sash, Shutters
WINDOW FRAMES, ETC.,
N. W. CORNER OF
EIGHTEENTH and MARKET Streets
4 19 12m PHILADELPHIA.

ROOFING.

READY ROOFING.—This Roofing is adapted to all buildings. It can be applied to
STEEP OR FLAT ROOFS
at one-half the expense of tin. It is readily put on old Shingle Roofs without removing the shingles, thus avoiding the damaging of ceilings and furniture while undergoing repairs. (No gravel used.)
PRESERVE YOUR TIN ROOFS WITH WELTON'S ELASTIC PAINT.

I am always prepared to Repair and Paint Roofs at short notice. Also, PAINT FOR SALE by the barrel or gallon; the best and cheapest in the market.

W. A. WELTON,
2 17 3 No. 711 N. NINTH St., above Coates.

J. T. EASTON. J. M'MAHON.
EASTON & McMAHON,
SHIPPING AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
No. 2 COENTIES SLIP, New York,
No. 18 SOUTH WHARVES, Philadelphia,
No. 45 W. PRATT STREET, Baltimore.
We are prepared to ship every description of Freight to Philadelphia, New York, Wilmington, and intermediate points with promptness and despatch. Canal Boats and Steam-tugs furnished at the shortest notice.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

NOTICE.

By virtue and in execution of the powers contained in a Mortgage executed by

THE CENTRAL PASSENGER RAILWAY COMPANY

of the city of Philadelphia, bearing date of eighteenth day of April, 1863, and recorded in the office for recording deeds and mortgages for the city and county of Philadelphia, in Mortgage Book A. C. H., No. 56, page 465, etc., the undersigned Trustees named in said mortgage

WILL SELL AT PUBLIC AUCTION,

at the MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE, in the city of Philadelphia, by

MESSRS. THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers,

at 12 o'clock M., on TUESDAY, the eighteenth day of October, A. D. 1870, the property described in and conveyed by the said mortgage, to wit:—

No. 1. All those two contiguous lots or pieces of ground, with the buildings and improvements thereon erected, situate on the east side of Broad street, in the city of Philadelphia, one of them beginning at the distance of nineteen feet seven inches and five-eighths southward from the southeast corner of the said Broad and Coates streets; thence extending eastward at right angles with said Broad street eighty-eight feet one inch and a half to ground now or late of Samuel Miller; thence southward along said ground, and at right angles with said Coates street, seventy-two feet to the northeast corner of an alley, two feet six inches in width, leading southward into Penn street; thence westward crossing said alley and along the lot of ground hereinafter described and at right angles with said Broad street, seventy-nine feet to the east side of the said Broad street; and thence northward along the east line of said Broad street seventy-two feet to the place of beginning. Subject to a Ground Rent of $280, silver money.

No. 2. The other of them situate at the northeast corner of the said Broad street and Penn street, containing in front or breadth on the said Broad street eighteen feet, and in length or depth eastward along the north line of said Penn street seventy-four feet and two inches, and on the line of said lot parallel with said Penn street seventy-six feet five inches and three-fourths of an inch to said two feet six inches wide alley. Subject to ground rent of $72, silver money.

No. 3. All that certain lot or piece of ground beginning at the S. E. corner of Coates street and Broad street, thence extending southward along the said Broad street nineteen feet seven inches and five-eighths of an inch; thence eastward eighty feet one inch and one-half of an inch; thence northward, at right angles with said Coates street, nine feet to the south side of Coates street, and thence westward along the south side of said Coates street ninety feet to the place of beginning.

No. 4. Four Steam Dummy Cars, twenty feet long by nine feet two inches wide, with all the necessary steam machinery, seven-inch cylinder, with ten-inch stroke of piston, with heating pipes, &c. Each will seat thirty passengers, and has power sufficient to draw two extra cars.

NOTE.—These cars are now in the custody of Messrs. Grice & Long, at Trenton, New Jersey, where they can be seen. The sale of them is made subject to a lien for rent, which on the first day of July, 1870, amounted to $600.

No. 5. The whole road, plank road, and railway of the said The Central Passenger Railway Company of the city of Philadelphia, and all their land (not included in Nos. 1, 2, and 3,) roadway, railway, rails, rights of way, stations, toll houses, and other superstructures, depots, depot grounds and other real estate, buildings and improvements whatsoever, and all and singular the corporate privileges and franchises connected with said company and plank road an railway, and relating thereto, and all the tolls, income, issues, and profits to accrue from the same or any part thereof belonging to said company, and generally all the tenements, hereditaments and franchises of the said company. And also all the cars of every kind (not included in No. 4,) machinery, tools, implements, and materials connected with the proper equipment, operating and conducting of said road, plank road, and railway; and all the personal property of every kind and description belonging to the said company.

Together with all the streets, ways, alleys, passages, waters, water-courses, easements, franchises, rights, liberties, privileges, hereditaments and appurtenances whatsoever, unto any of the abovementioned premises and estates belonging and appertaining, and the reversions and remainders, rents, issues, and profits thereof, and all the estate, right, title, interest, property, claim, and demand of every nature and kind whatsoever of the said Company, as well at law as in equity of, in, and to the same and every part and parcel thereof.

TERMS OF SALE.

The properties will be sold in parcels as numbered. On each bid there shall be paid at the time the property is struck off Fifty Dollars, unless the price is less than that sum, when the whole sum bid shall be paid.

W. L. SCHAFFER, } Trustees.
8 13 61t W. W. LONGSTRETH, }

LUMBER.

1870 SPRUCE JOIST. SPRUCE JOIST. HEMLOCK. HEMLOCK. 1870

1870 SEASONED CLEAR FINE. SEASONED CLEAR FINE. CHOICE PATTERN FINE. SPANISH CEDAR, FOR PATTERNS. RED CEDAR. 1870

1870 FLORIDA FLOORING. FLORIDA FLOORING. CAROLINA FLOORING. VIRGINIA FLOORING. DELAWARE FLOORING. ASH FLOORING. WALNUT FLOORING. FLORIDA STEP BOARDS. RAIL PLANK. 1870

1870 WALNUT BOARDS AND PLANK. WALNUT BOARDS AND PLANK. WALNUT BOARDS. WALNUT PLANK. 1870

1870 UNDERTAKERS' LUMBER. UNDERTAKERS' LUMBER. RED CEDAR. WALNUT AND PINE. 1870

1870 SEASONED POPLAR. SEASONED CHERRY. ASH, WHITE OAK PLANK AND BOARDS, HICKORY. 1870

1870 CIGAR BOX MAKERS' CIGAR BOX MAKERS' SPANISH CEDAR BOX BOARDS, FOR SALE LOW. 1870

1870 CAROLINA SCANTLING. CAROLINA H. T. SILLS. NORWAY SCANTLING. 1870

1870 CEDAR SHINGLES. CYPRESS SHINGLES. 1870
MAULE, BROTHER & CO.,
11 5 No. 2500 SOUTH Street.

PANEL PLANK, ALL THICKNESSES.—COMMON PLANK, ALL THICKNESSES.
1 COMMON BOARDS.
1 and 2 SIDE FENCE BOARDS.
WHITE PINE FLOORING BOARDS.
YELLOW AND SAP PINE FLOORINGS, 1¼ and 4¼ SPRUCE JOIST, ALL SIZES.
HEMLOCK JOIST, ALL SIZES.
PLASTERING LATH A SPECIALTY.
Together with a general assortment of Building Lumber for sale low for cash. T. W. SMALTZ,
5 31 6m No. 1715 RIDGE Avenue, north of Poplar St.

United States Builders' Mill,
FIFTEENTH Street, Below Market.

ESLER & BROTHER,
PROPRIETORS.
Wood Mouldings, Brackets and General Turning Work, Hand-rail Balusters and Newel Posts. [9 1 3m
A LARGE ASSORTMENT ALWAYS ON HAND.

SHIPPING.

LORILLARD STEAMSHIP COMPANY
FOR NEW YORK,
SAILING EVERY TUESDAY, THURSDAY, AND SATURDAY,
are now receiving freight at
FIVE CENTS PER 100 POUNDS, TWO CENTS PER FOOT, OR HALF CENT PER GALLON, SHIP'S OPTION.
INSURANCE ONE-EIGHTH OF ONE PER CENT
Extra rates on small packages iron, metals, etc.
No receipt or bill of lading signed for less than fifty cents.
NOTICE—On and after September 15 rates by this Company will be 10 cents per 100 pounds or 4 cents per foot, ship's option; and regular shippers by this line will only be charged the above rate all winter. Winter rates commencing December 15. For further particulars apply to JOHN F. OHL,
9 8 PIER 19 NORTH WHARVES.

SHIPPING.

FOR TEXAS PORTS.

The Steamship Hercules

WILL SAIL FOR NEW ORLEANS DIRECT ON SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 17, at 8 A. M.

Through bills of lading given in connection with Morgan's lines from New Orleans to MOBILE, GALVESTON, INDIANOLA, LAVACCA, and BRAZOS at as low rates as by any other route.

Through bills of lading also given to all points on the Mississippi river between New Orleans and St. Louis, in connection with the St. Louis and New Orleans Packet Company.

For further information apply to

WILLIAM L. JAMES,
General Agent,
9 10 6t No. 130 South THIRD Street.

FOR LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN.—Inman Line of Royal Mail Steamers are appointed to sail as follows:—
City of Brooklyn, Saturday, Sept. 17, at 10 A. M.
Etna (via Halifax), Tuesday, Sept. 20, at 1 P. M.
City of Brussels, Saturday, September 24, at 2 P. M.
City of Washington, Saturday, Oct. 1, at 10 A. M.
and each succeeding Saturday and alternate Tuesday, from pier No. 45 North river.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

Payable in gold.		Payable in currency.	
First Cabin	$75	Steerage	$30
To London	80	To London	35
To Paris	90	To Paris	38
To Halifax	20	To Halifax	15

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, etc., at reduced rates.
Tickets can be bought here at moderate rates by persons wishing to send for their friends.
For further information apply at the company's office.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, N. Y.; Or to O'DONNELL & FAULK, Agents,
4 5 No. 402 CHESNUT Street, Philadelphia.

THE REGULAR STEAMSHIPS ON THE PHILADELPHIA AND CHARLESTON STEAMSHIP LINE are ALONE authorized to issue through bills of lading to interior points South and West in connection with South Carolina Railroad Company.
ALFRED L. TYLER,
Vice-President So. C. RR. Co.

PHILADELPHIA AND CHARLESTON STEAMSHIP LINE.
This line is now composed of the following first-class Steamships, sailing from PIER 17, below Spruce street, on FRIDAY of each week at 8 A. M.:—
ASHLAND, 800 tons, Captain Crowell.
J. W. EVERMAN, 622 tons, Captain Hinckley.
SALVOR, 600 tons, Captain Ashcroft.
SEPTEMBER, 1870.
J. W. Everman, Friday, Sept. 2.
Salvor, Friday, Sept. 9.
J. W. Everman, Friday, Sept. 16.
Salvor, Friday, Sept. 23.
J. W. Everman, Friday, Sept. 30.
Through bills of lading given to Columbia, S. C., the interior of Georgia, and all points South and Southwest.
Freights forwarded with promptness and despatch.
Rates as low as by any other route.
Insurance one-half per cent., effected at the office in first-class companies.
No freight received nor bills of lading signed on day of sailing.

SOUDER & ADAMS, Agents,
No. 3 DOCK Street,
Or WILLIAM. P. CLYDE & CO.,
No. 12 S. WHARVES.
WILLIAM A. COURTENAY, Agent in Charleston. 6 24

PHILADELPHIA AND SOUTHERN MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S REGULAR SEMI-MONTHLY LINE TO NEW ORLEANS, La.
The HERCULES will sail for New Orleans direct, on Saturday September 17, at 8 A. M.
The YAZOO will sail from New Orleans, via Havana, on Friday, September 9.
THROUGH BILLS OF LADING at as low rates as by any other route given to Mobile, Galveston, Indianola, Lavacca, and Brazos and to all points on the Mississippi river between New Orleans and St. Louis. Red River freights reshipped at New Orleans without charge of commissions.

WEEKLY LINE TO SAVANNAH, GA.
The WYOMING will sail for Savannah on Saturday, September 17, at 8 A. M.
The TONAWANDA will sail from Savannah on Saturday, September 17.
THROUGH BILLS OF LADING given to all the principal towns in Georgia, Alabama, Florida, Mississippi, Louisiana, Arkansas, and Tennessee in connection with the Central Railroad of Georgia, Atlantic and Gulf Railroad, and Florida steamers, at as low rates as by competing lines.

SEMI-MONTHLY LINE TO WILMINGTON, N. C.
The PIONEER will sail for Wilmington on Friday, September 18, at 6 A. M. Returning, will leave Wilmington Friday, September 23.
Connects with the Cape Fear River Steamboat Company, the Wilmington and Weldon and North Carolina Railroads, and the Wilmington and Manchester Railroad to all interior points.
Freights for Columbia, S. C., and Augusta, Ga., taken via Wilmington, at as low rates as by any other route.
Insurance effected when requested by shippers. Bills of lading signed at Queen street wharf on or before day of sailing.
WILLIAM L. JAMES, General Agent.
6 15 No. 130 South THIRD Street.

PHILADELPHIA, RICHMOND, AND NORFOLK STEAMSHIP LINE, THROUGH FREIGHT AIR LINE TO THE SOUTH AND WEST.
INCREASED FACILITIES AND REDUCED RATES FOR 1870.
Steamers leave every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY at 12 o'clock noon, from FIRST WHARF above MARKET Street.
RETURNING, leave RICHMOND MONDAYS and THURSDAYS, and NORFOLK TUESDAYS and SATURDAYS.
No Bills of Lading signed after 12 o'clock on sailing days.
THROUGH RATES to all points in North and South Carolina, via Seaboard Air Line Railroad, connecting at Portsmouth, and to Lynchburg, Va., Tennessee, and the West, via Virginia and Tennessee Air Line and Richmond and Danville Railroad.
Freight HANDLED BUT ONCE, and taken at LOWER RATES THAN ANY OTHER LINE.
No charge for commission, drayage, or any expense of transfer.
Steamships insure at lowest rates.
Freight received daily.
State Room accommodations for passengers.
WILLIAM P. CLYDE & CO.,
No. 13 S. WHARVES and Pier 1 N. WHARVES.
W. P. PORTER, Agent at Richmond and City Point.
T. P. CROWELL & CO., Agents at Norfolk. 6 15

FOR NEW YORK via Delaware and Raritan Canal.
EXPRESS STEAMBOAT COMPANY.
The Steam Propellers of the line will commence loading on the 8th instant, leaving daily as usual.
THROUGH IN TWENTY-FOUR HOURS.
Goods forwarded by all the lines going out of New York, North, East, or West, free of commission.
Freights received at low rates.
WILLIAM P. CLYDE & CO., Agents,
No. 12 S. DELAWARE Avenue.
JAMES HAND, Agent,
No. 119 WALL Street, New York. 3 45

FOR NEW YORK, VIA DELAWARE and Raritan Canal.
SWIFTSURE TRANSPORTATION COMPANY.
DESPATCH AND SWIFTSURE LINES,
Leaving daily at 12 M. and 5 P. M.
The steam propellers of this company will commence loading on the 8th of March.
Through in twenty-four hours.
Goods forwarded to any point free of commissions.
Freights taken on accommodating terms.
Apply to
WILLIAM M. BAIRD & CO., Agents,
4 5 No. 132 South DELAWARE Avenue.

NEW EXPRESS LINE TO ALEXANDRIA, Georgetown, and Washington, D. C., via Chesapeake and Delaware Canal, with connections at Alexandria from the most direct route for Lynchburg, Bristol, Knoxville, Nashville, Dalton, and the Southwest.
Steamers leave regularly every Saturday at noon from the first wharf above Market street.
Freight received daily.
WILLIAM P. CLYDE & CO.,
No. 14 North and South WHARVES.
HYDE & TYLER, Agents at Georgetown; M. ELDRIDGE & CO., Agents at Alexandria. 6 1

CORDAGE, ETC.

WEAVER & CO.,
ROPE MANUFACTURERS
AND
SHIP CHANDLERS,
No. 99 North WATER Street and
No. 98 North WHARVES, Philadelphia.
ROPE AT LOWEST BOSTON AND NEW YORK PRICES. 4 1

CORDAGE.
Manilla, Sisal and Tarred Cordage
At Lowest New York Prices and Freights.
EDWIN H. FITLER & CO.,
Factory, TENTH St. and GERMANTOWN Avenue.
Store, No. 23 N. WATER St. and 22 N. DELAWARE Avenue.

AUCTION SALES.

M. THOMAS & SONS, NOS. 139 AND 141 S. FOURTH STREET.

Sale at the Auction Rooms.
SUPERIOR HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, FRENCH PLATE MIRRORS, Wardrobes, Bookcases, Sideboards, Extension Tables, Office Furniture, China, Glassware, Bedding, Plate-glass Show Case, Stoves, Fine Carpets, etc.
On Thursday Morning,
September 15, at 9 o'clock, about 150 lots superior Household Furniture, comprising a general assortment.
Also, Large Sail Boat, sail, spars, oars, etc.
Also, Large Model Ship and glass case. [9 13 2t
Also, Large Mahogany Bookcase, glass doors.

Special Sale at the Auction Rooms.
HOTEL FURNITURE, ETC.
On Friday Morning,
Sept. 16, at 1870, at the auction rooms (second story), at 10 o'clock, the entire furniture of a hotel, comprising walnut parlor furniture, sideboards, centre tables, dining-room chairs, 36 suits cottage furniture, mattresses, bolsters and pillows, comfortables, blankets, sheets, china, glassware, etc.
Now arranged for examination. 9 14 2t

THOMAS BIRCH & SON, AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS, No. 1110 CHESNUT Street; rear entrance No. 1107 Sansom street.

Sale No. 1110 Chesnut street.
HANDSOME NEW AND SECONDHAND HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, Brussels, Ingrain, and Venetian Carpets; Rosewood Piano Fortes, French Plate Mantel and Pier Mirrors; Spring, Hair, and Husk Mattresses; Bedding, Fine Silver Plated Ware and Table Cutlery; Office Tables and Bookcases, Oil Paintings, Engravings, Chromos, Etc.; Kitchen Furniture, Stoves, Etc.
On Friday Morning,
At 9 o'clock, at No. 1110 Chesnut street, will be sold, a large and superior assortment of Furniture for parlor, chamber, library, dining-room, and kitchen; also, carpets, mirrors, rosewood pianos, silver plated ware and cutlery, office furniture, paintings, engravings, etc.
SECONDHAND FURNITURE.—Also, a large stock of furniture from families declining housekeeping.
ELEGANTLY CARVED CHAMBER SUIT.—At 1 o'clock will be sold a suit of varnished chamber furniture, three pieces, made by Henkels.
TRENTON CHINA WARE.—At 9 o'clock, will be sold an assortment of Trenton china.
SEWING MACHINE.—Also, at 1 o'clock, one new Wheeler & Wilson sewing machine. 9 14 2t

BUNTING, DURBOROW & CO., AUCTIONEERS, Nos. 232 and 234 MARKET street, corner of Bank street. Successors to John B. Myers & Co.

LARGE SALE OF BRITISH, FRENCH, GERMAN AND DOMESTIC DRY GOODS.
On Thursday Morning, [9 9 5t
September 15, at 10 o'clock, on 4 months' credit.

IMPORTANT SALE OF CARPETINGS, OIL CLOTHS, ETC.,
On Friday Morning,
Sept. 16, at 11 o'clock, on 4 months' credit, about 200 pieces ingrain, Venetian, list, hemp, cottage, and rag carpetings, oil cloths, rugs, etc. 9 10 5t

LARGE SALE OF FRENCH AND OTHER EUROPEAN DRY GOODS.
On Monday Morning, [9 13 5t
Sept. 19, at 10 o'clock, on four months' credit.

MARTIN BROTHERS, AUCTIONEERS.—(Lately Salesmen for M. Thomas & Sons.)
No. 704 Chesnut st., rear entrance from Minor.

CHANGE OF DAY.
Our Regular Weekly Sales at the Auction Rooms will hereafter be held
EVERY MONDAY.

EXTENSIVE SALES.
CHOICE COLLECTION OF
FINE MODERN OIL PAINTINGS
AT AUCTION,
On Thursday and Friday, September 15 and 16,
Morning at 10 and Evening at 7½,
At the Auction Rooms, No. 704 Chesnut street,
WE WILL SELL WITHOUT RESERVE,
A SELECTION
OF
ONE HUNDRED AND SEVENTY-FIVE
FINE MODERN OIL PAINTINGS,
All Elegantly Mounted
IN RICH GOLD GILT FRAMES.
The collection of paintings embraces specimens by well-known artists of Europe and America.
THE SUBJECTS
are Landscapes, Marines, Cattle, Fruit, Game, Figures, Views from Nature, Scriptural Pieces, etc.
Will be on exhibition Tuesday and Wednesday, day and evening. 9 8 7t

TRADE SALE OF POCKET AND TABLE CUTLERY, HEAVY AND SHELF HARDWARE, AND OTHER GOODS.
On Thursday and Friday,
September 22 and 23, at 10 o'clock, at the Trade Salesrooms, No. 704 Chesnut street, by catalogue, an extensive assortment of hardware and cutlery, including heavy and shel

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

THE MASTER MECHANICS.

Meeting of the American Master Mechanics' Convention this Morning—The Organization—The Roll of Delegates, Etc.

The sessions of the third American Master Mechanics' Convention commenced this morning in the Assembly Buildings, Tenth and Chesnut streets.

The convention was called to order at 9 o'clock by Mr. H. M. Britton, the President of the former convention. Prayer was offered by Mr. Wells, of the Jefferson, Madisonville, and Indianapolis Railroad.

The badges of the delegates, a white satin rosette, were distributed by the President to be worn by all members during the entire sessions of the body.

The President read the fourth article of the constitution relating to the qualifications of master mechanics necessary for membership, for the benefit of those who wished to become members.

The proceedings of the previous session were read and approved, after which the roll was called and the members answered to their names.

An opportunity was then given for all lawfully-qualified persons to sign the constitution and become members.

The President read a short address of welcome to the delegates, of which the following is an abstract:

"We are now an organized body, which cannot fail to be productive of good results. The press has recognized us by favorable notices of our meeting, and we have reason to believe that the travelling public recognize us as subservient to their ease, comfort, and safety. The railway companies themselves recognize us as the guardians of their property given to us in trust. Let us feel encouraged in our enterprise, and give ourselves with renewed zeal to the work. Every member should feel it his duty to help the workings of the committees by giving any items of information which may have come within his knowledge. By so doing we may arrive at valuable facts and conclusions relating to the working of railways which could be arrived at in no other way. Some few officers of railways have formed an erroneous impression of the object of our organization. They couple it with trades-unions and like organizations. It should be the duty of each one to try to disabuse the minds of any such of such an idea. Our work is the discovery of everything which may be of use in the management and economy of the roads. Another feature is the social element. We come from all points within the boundaries of the Atlantic and Pacific. We meet in social good will, and have social intercourse. Many of us are accompanied by our wives, whose presence adds much more pleasure.

"Since our last meeting one of our members has died. Mr. Isaac S. Briggs, one of the oldest master mechanics, died of pneumonia. It is hoped that the convention will take some notice of this fact.

"In conclusion, it is urged upon the members to be punctual in attendance at all meetings of the body."

The report of the Secretary was read and approved.

Mr. Dodge, Secretary, offered the following:—

The question having been raised as to the propriety of allowing visitors to attend the deliberations of the association, it is moved that the privilege be temporarily accorded each member of inviting such guests as he may elect, and that the subject be referred for final action to a committee upon revision of by-laws. Agreed to.

A reconsideration was moved by Mr. Sellers, of the Des Moines Valley Railroad. Agreed to.

Mr. Sellers then moved that a general invitation be given to all who may be interested in the proceedings to be present. He explained that this was to make it evident to all that the organization has nothing secret in its workings. It has nothing to do with trades unions or their issues. All its actions are for the best interests of the travelling public and the railroads. No other questions are admitted. The proceedings should be perfectly open. The motion was agreed to.

On motion, a committee was appointed to revise some items of the constitution and by-laws, which revision had become necessary on account of the increased size of the body. The President appointed Messrs. Rennie, Brown, and Hayes as members of the committee.

The report of the committee appointed at the last convention on boilers and boiler material was then read by the chairman of the committee. The members of the committee were Messrs. Hayes, Anderson, and Jaurit.

The report was quite a lengthy but able effort, touching on all points relating to the manufacture. It noticed that the superiority of the English locomotive has been much spoken of. After careful examination it is thought that the English engines would be nothing if taken from the almost perfect road beds of the United Kingdom. It was thought that the American locomotives were much superior to the British, but the roads were much inferior. Our locomotives can do but little in proportion to their worth on such roads. The report was received and the committee discharged.

The hours of meeting were fixed from nine to two daily.

A discussion then took place on the contents of the report on boilers, which was continued at some length.

The report of the Committee on Steel Tires and Axles was called for in order, but by request of the committee the reading was postponed until a future occasion.

The report of the Committee on Cylinders and Stuffing-box Packing was read by the secretary. After its acceptance a very lengthy discussion took place on the subject. The principal opinions were expressed either in favor or opposed to what is known as the Dunbar Patent Packing. The Stephens Patent Packing was also discussed. At the conclusion of the discussion

Mr. Griggs, of the Erie Railroad, moved that a vote be taken, so as to give an idea of the opinions of all the members of the convention. The vote was counted on the Stephens, the Dunbar patent, and the older fashioned spring packings.

This was opposed on the ground that it was using the convention as a medium for advertising private firms, which should not be done.

It was thought the question should be taken so as to know whether the majority were in favor of any steam packing, or whether they preferred the old spring packing. A motion to this effect was offered as an amendment to the motion of Mr. Griggs. The amendment was not accepted.

Mr. Sellers thought that there was no necessity for such an amendment, as everybody knew that it was generally agreed that the expensive spring packing must be got rid of somehow.

The motion was laid on the table.

The report of the Committee on Boiler Incrustation was called for. The committee stated that they had not been able to get together, but that one of its members, Mr. Towne, had presented a paper on the subject, in the absence of a regular report. The paper was read. The paper advocated the purification of the water as the only means of preventing the evil, with its serious consequences, including that most terrible of all, explosions. The paper was received and placed on the minutes.

The report of the Committee on Safety-valves was presented and read. The report was received and the committee discharged.

The Committee on Smoke-stacks made a short report, which was accepted. The report stated that no change was thought necessary in the construction of this portion of the engine.

The report of the Committee on Boiler Explosions was called for, but by request the reading was postponed until a future time.

The Committee on Dead-weight of Rolling Stock also asked for further time. Agreed to.

The Committee on a Uniform Size of Tires made their report. The tires now in use were in sixty-three sizes. The report was received.

Mr. Burk thought that the subject demanded instant attention, and that a committee should be at once appointed to confer with the locomotive builders. It was an item of great expense to carry over from year to year enough tires to meet the requirements of the various sized rolling stock.

Mr. Sitchell thought that it was not necessary to appoint a committee to consult with manufacturers. They would not manufacture anything for which there was no market. All that is necessary is for the master mechanics to agree what they want.

On motion the subject was laid over until the report of the Committee on Tires should be read. Adjourned.

THE CENSUS—INFORMATION WANTED.—The census returns so far as they have been handed in are reported to be in a very unsatisfactory condition. It is alleged that the figures are not at all correct, and this allegation is supported by the statements of many that they have not been visited by the marshals at all. We have examined these complaints as closely as possible, and if any of our readers know of any more we should be happy to hear of them. If any one who reads this paragraph knows for certain that he has not been visited by the census taker, or knows any other fact which may go to show an incorrectness in the enumeration, it would very much oblige us if he would send information of such to this office. This information is not necessarily for publication, but to aid in the formation of an opinion of the thoroughness of the count.

The returns from the Fourth, Sixth, and Fourteenth wards of Philadelphia show a population of 62,601, which is a decrease of 8446 from the census of 1860. This, however, may be accounted for by removals to other wards, but on this point no positive information can be had until the figures for the whole city are in. There are other wards also which show a decrease.

CHARITABLE BEQUEST.—Major Henry T. Desilver lately deceased, left a long will. His estate and possessions are to fall into the hands of his family, excepting $10,000, which, in the language of the will, is bequeathed "to the First Troop, Philadelphia City Cavalry, of which I am a member, to pay off any mortgage or ground rents charged on the same, or to dispose of the said sum of $10,000 as they may see fit."

WIFE-BEATER.—Moses Chambers is a resident of No. 2016 Alter street. Alderman Dallas has held him in $600 bail to answer the charge of beating his wife.

SURVEY DISTRICTS CHANGED.—The late Legislature, by an act of Assembly, made material changes in the Survey districts in the lower part of the city, a knowledge of which fact has just come to light. The first three districts under the old system were as follows:—

First District—The Twenty-sixth ward, and that part of the Second, Third, and Fourth wards lying west of Passyunk road.

Second District—The First ward, and that part of the Second and Third wards lying east of Passyunk road.

Third District—The Fifth, Sixth, Seventh, Eighth, Ninth, and Tenth wards, and that part of the Fourth ward lying east of Passyunk road.

Under the new act these districts have been changed as follows:—

First District—Second, Third, and Fourth wards, and that part of the Twenty-sixth ward lying west of Broad street. This not to take effect until after the October election, 1871.

Second District—First ward, and that part of the Twenty-sixth ward lying east of Broad street. To take effect at the coming election.

Third District—Fifth, Sixth, Seventh, Eighth, Ninth, and Tenth wards. To take effect at the coming election.

ART SALE.—Messrs. Martin Brothers have now on exhibition at their auction rooms, No. 704 Chesnut street, a very superior collection of oil paintings, which includes specimens of some of the most prominent artists of Europe and America. These works will be sold on Thursday and Friday next, and to those who wish to embellish their homes with pictures of merit a fine opportunity is offered to get bargains. This collection embraces every variety of subject, figures, landscapes, animals, etc., and the pictures are of all sizes, so that every kind of taste can be suited. The following are some of the artists represented:—Harry Sidell, W. Suydam, Ernst Lotichous, Lagroix, Frank Leston, Henry Kunkely, Carolus, H. Lashi, Lafosa, Van Ness, De Keyser, H. Bower, H. O. Young, S. J. Remington, H. Hill, Meyerheim, Gabe Metzu, J. Gilbert, H. F. Durand, Denecas, Pietro Aretino, Schusell, Owenhousen, D. A. Le Leone, Amberg, Lewis, B. Kreutzer, Carabain, N. Bush, Kretschmer. These paintings are all mounted in rich gold-gilt frames, which will be included in the sale without extra charge. The paintings will be on free exhibition at the rooms of Martin Brothers until the commencement of the sale, and they will well repay a visit from all who admire fine art works, whether they purpose to purchase or not. The sale will commence each day at 10 o'clock in the morning and 7½ o'clock in the evening.

POLITICAL—LOSSES AND GAINS OF COUNCILMEN.—By the new list of taxables, which has recently been completed, the Fifth and Seventh wards each gain one member of Common Council, while the Ninth and Seventeenth wards each lose one. This will not change either the total number of Councilmen or the political status of the chamber.

HON. R. STOCKETT MATHEWS, the Republican candidate for Congress in the Third Maryland district, will deliver an address this evening at Concert Hall. Mr. Mathews is an eloquent speaker, and as he will discuss the prominent political topics of the day, an exceedingly interesting address may be expected. We hope that there will be a large attendance.

A WAIF.—At 10 o'clock last evening a baby, aged five weeks, was found lying on the steps at No. 1213 Carpenter street. There was nothing about it to indicate to whom it belonged, and it was taken in charge by a gentleman in the vicinity.

DISAPPEARED.—Victor and Clarence Pyle, two lads residing at No. 913 Market street, Wilmington, Del., have been missing from their home for several days. The last seen of them was on their way to the depot. They are supposed to be in this city.

LARCENY.—John Kidd was arrested yesterday for breaking into and robbing a carpenter-shop at Manayunk of a lot of carpenter's tools. Alderman Randall bound him over for trial.

SLIGHT FIRE.—About 9:30 o'clock last evening there was a fire at No. 108 South Eighth street. The damage was trifling.

Philadelphia Trade Report.

WEDNESDAY, Sept. 14.—Flour market remains in an inanimate condition, there being no demand except from the home consumers, who purchased a few hundred barrels, including superfine at $5@5·25; extras at $5·50@5·87½; Iowa, Wisconsin, and Minnesota extra family at $6@6·75; Pennsylvania do., do., at $6·50@7; Indiana and Ohio do. do. at $6·37½, and fancy brands at $7·25@8, as in quality. 700 barrels "City Mills" family were sold, and 400 barrels "Quaker City Mills" on private terms. Rye Flour is dull at $5·75@5·88½. In Corn Meal nothing doing.

The Wheat market is without special change. The receipts continue liberal, and with only a moderate inquiry prices favor buyers. Sales of 2000 bushels Indiana red at $1·30@1·34, amber at $1·35, Delaware red at $1·20@1·25, and white at $1·45@1·63. Rye is quiet at 84@85c. for Western. Corn is steady at yesterday's quotations. Sales of Pennsylvania yellow at 95@96c., Western do. at 92@93c., and 2500 bushels Western mixed at 88@90c. Oats are unchanged; 4000 bushels sold at 53@54c., for white Western, 50@52c. for good do., and 53@54c. for prime Delaware and Pennsylvania. 3000 bushels Western Barley sold on private terms.

Bark—In the absence of sales we quote No. 1 Quercitron at $25@27 per ton.

Whisky is dull. We quote Western iron-bound at 90c., and wood-bound do. at the same price.

LATEST SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

For additional Marine News see Inside Pages.

(By Telegraph.)

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 13. — Arrived, steamship Montana, from Panama, and ship Alaska, from Liverpool.

Sailed, ship R. P. Beck, for Queenstown.

PORT OF PHILADELPHIA.....SEPTEMBER 14

STATE OF THERMOMETER AT THE EVENING TELEGRAPH OFFICE.

7 A. M.....66 | 11 A. M.....77 | 2 P. M.....82

CLEARED THIS MORNING.

Steamship Norfolk, Platt, Richmond and Norfolk, W. P. Clyde & Co.
Steamer Monitor, Jones, New York, W.M. Baird & Co.
Str Mars, Grumley, New York, do.
Br. bark E. H. Duval, Cook, Antwerp, B. Crawley & Co.
Schr Julia A. Crawford, Young, Danversport, Sinnickson & Co.
Schr Annie May, May, Edgartown, do.
Schr John Lancaster, Williams, Greenwich, do.
Schr Gustie Wilson, Lincoln, Gloucester, do.
Schr William Wilson, Jenkins, Salem, do.
Schr Alexander, Baker, New Haven, do.
Tug Hudson, Nicholson, Baltimore, with a tow of barges, W. P. Clyde & Co.
Tug Chesapeake, Merrihew, Baltimore, with a tow of barges, W. P. Clyde & Co.

ARRIVED THIS MORNING.

Steamship Wyoming, Teal, 70 hours from Savannah, with cotton, rice, etc., to Philadelphia and Southern Mail Steamship Co. Passengers—Mr. W. B. Hooker, S. Heyman, and five deck passengers.

Steamer H. L. Gaw, Iler, 13 hours from Baltimore, with mdse. and passengers to A. Groves, Jr.

Steamer Bristol, Wallace, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to W. P. Clyde & Co.

Brig Albert Dewis, Dewis, 8 days from Windsor, N. S., with plaster to Workman & Co. 3d inst. experienced very heavy weather, during which we lost our water, some of our sails, and part of bulwarks.

Brig Yankee Blade, Roberts, from Vinalhaven, with stone to Barker & Bro.

Br. brig Alice Woods, Doherty, 60 days from London, with chalk to C. F. & G. G. Lennig.

Schr Aldanah Rokes, Jameson, from Gardiner, with ice to Knickerbocker Ice Co.

Schr Annie, Adams, from Richmond, with granite to Richmond Granite Co.

Schr Emeline Haight, Avery, from Provincetown, with mdse.

Schr John S. Lee, Vangilder, from Boston, with ice to Knickerbocker Ice Co.

Schr S. V. W. Simmons, Williams, from Boston.
Schr E. B. Everman, Corson, do.
Schr R. Seaman, Seaman, do.
Schr B. H. Jones, Jones, do.
Schr John Stroup, Crawford, do.
Schr A. D. Scull, Scull, do.
Schr C. W. Locke, Huntley, do.
Schr Jessie Wilson, Conley, do.
Schr James M. Flanagan, Shaw, do.
Schr Lyra, Haskell, do.
Schr S. Castner, Robinson, do.
Schr R. G. Whilden, Winnemore, do.
Schr W. G. Thomas, Winnemore, do.
Schr Frank B. Colton, Somers, do.
Schr C. W. May, Enisa, do.
Schr L. A. Bayles, Bayles, from New York.
Schr Isabella Albertson, Tooker, from Wareham.
Schr P. H. Shannon, Dilks, from Medford, Mass.
Schr North Carolina, Morgan, from Petersburg, Va.
Schr Stephen Morris, Seaman, from Salem.
Schr W. P. O'Brien, Burns, from New Haven.
Schr Pedro A. Grau, Lake, fm Marblehead, Mass.
Schr Alabama, Gilder, from Providence.
Schr Thomas Booz, Somers, do.
Schr Attie Garwood, Godfrey, from Dorchester.
Schr A. Trudell, Hess, from Baltimore.

Tug Thos. Jefferson, Allen, from Baltimore, with a tow of barges to W. P. Clyde & Co.

Tug G. B. Hutchins, Davis, from Havre-de-Grace, with a tow of barges to W. P. Clyde & Co.

AT QUARANTINE.

Steamship Hercules, Doughty, from New Orleans via Havana, was at Quarantine at 5 P. M. yesterday.

WEDDING AND ENGAGEMENT RINGS of solid 18-karat fine gold. QUALITY WAS WANTED. A full assortment of sizes always on hand. FARR & BROTHER, Makers, 325 wfmp No. 324 CHESNUT Street, below Fourth.

THIRD EDITION

AFFAIRS AT THE CAPITAL.

Taking the Census.

Tobacco and the Revenue.

The Political Campaign

The Canvass in Massachusetts

Phillips and the Reform Movements

The Election in Colorado.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

FROM WASHINGTON.

The Massachusetts Campaign.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 14.—Senator Wilson is here looking after the business of the National Republican Congressional Campaign Committee, of which he is chairman. He says the regular Republican candidate, Governor Claflin, will be elected in Massachusetts over Wendell Phillips and all opposition.

The nomination of Phillips, Wilson thinks, will be of advantage to the Republican party in the State, because it will take votes away from the Democracy. The Labor party would have voted the Democratic ticket at any rate. Wilson thinks their vote for Phillips does not lose anything to the Republican party. As for Prohibitionists, they will vote the Republican ticket. Most of them are old line Republicans, and they do not like to fuse with the Labor party, which Wilson alleges is composed mostly of Democrats.

The General Prospects.

Senator Wilson says the accounts received by the National Committee from the different sections of the country indicate the success of the ticket at the coming election.

The Colorado Election.

Private despatches received here to-day state that Colonel Chaffee, Republican candidate, has been elected delegate from Colorado Territory. The Republicans have carried the Territory.

Application will be made at the next session of Congress for the admission of Colorado as a State.

The Census in New York.

Despatch to the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 14.—General Walker, Superintendent of the Census, has addressed a letter to Mayor Hall, vindicating the taking of the census in New York by the Federal officials, and opposing his recommendation for taking a census through the Police Department.

Tax on Tobacco.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 14.—Acting Commissioner Douglass has decided that stemmed tobacco imported by cigar manufacturers from a foreign country and subsequently used in the manufacture of cigars is subject to internal revenue tax as manufactured tobacco, independent of internal revenue tax paid by the manufacturer upon his cigars.

The Savannah.

The United States practice ship Savannah has arrived at Hampton Roads, and will proceed to Annapolis, where the midshipmen will be allowed to go ashore with leave of absence until the 1st of October, so as to allow them to visit their friends. The commander reports all well on board.

FROM NEW YORK.

Trial for Murder.

ITHACA, N. Y., Sept. 14.—The trial of Mike Ferguson for the murder of Jonathan Singer and wife, on the night of March 20 last, on the western shore of Cayuga Lake, at Goodwin's Point, was concluded yesterday. Ferguson was found guilty of murder in the first degree, and was this morning sentenced by Judge Marvin to be hanged on the 4th of November next, between the hours of 9 and 3.

Specie Shipments.

NEW YORK, Sept. 14.—Shipments of specie to Europe to-day $206,395.

Gold Bids.

There were thirty-one bids for gold to-day, amounting to $5,510,000. The highest was 114·14, and the lowest, 113·20. The awards were $1,000,000 at 114·14.

New York Produce Market.

NEW YORK, Sept. 14.—Cotton firmer and unchanged; middling uplands, 19¾c.; Orleans, 20½c. Flour steady; State, $4·75@5·60; Ohio, $5·05@6·10; Western, $4·75@6; Southern, $5·15@8. Wheat 1c. higher; No. 1 spring, $1·10; No. 2, $1·04@1·08; winter red Western, $1·27. Corn firmer; mixed Western, 83@84c. Oats steady; Ohio, 50@54c.; Western, 48@52c. Mess Pork, $26·87; prime, $23·50@25·50. Lard steady; steam rendered, 15¾@16c.; kettle, 16@16½c. Whisky quiet at 89c.

New York Stock and Money Market.

NEW YORK, Sept. 14.—Stocks very dull. Money, 4@5 per cent. Gold, 114½; 5-20s, 1862, coupon, 113; do. 1864, do., 111¾; do. 1865, do., 112; do. 1865, new, 110⅜; do. 1867, 110¾; do. 1868, 110⅜; 10-40s, 106½; Virginia 6s, new, 63; Missouri 6s, 90½; Canton, 62; Cumberland preferred, 30; N. Y. Central and Hudson River, 96⅜; Erie, 23; Reading, 96⅜; Adams Express, 65½; Michigan Central, 118½; Michigan Southern, 92⅝; Illinois Central, 135; Cleveland and Pittsburg, 105½; Chicago and Rock Island, 113⅝; Pittsburg and Fort Wayne, 94¾; Western Union Telegraph, 34½.

FROM NEW ENGLAND.

BOSTON, Sept. 14.

Wendell Phillips

has accepted the nomination of the prohibitory law party for Governor of Massachusetts.

Baltimore Produce Market.

BALTIMORE, Sept. 14.—Cotton quiet and scarce at 19¾c. Flour active and unchanged. Wheat firmer with light receipts; Maryland amber, $1·40@1·60; fair to good, $1·20@1·30; common, $1·10@1·18; white, $1·35@1·65; Western red, $1·18@1·27. Corn higher and improved demand; Maryland white, 90@95c.; Western white, 85c.; Maryland, yellow, 85@90c.; mixed Western, 80@83c. Oats, 48@52c. Rye, 65@86c. Pork, $28·75@29. Bacon firm; rib sides, 17¾@17¾c.; clear do., 18c.; shoulders, 15¼@15½c.; hams, 25@25½c. Lard quiet at 16¼c. Western whisky in iron-bound casks, 92c.

Farragut's Remains.

The remains of Admiral Farragut are to be brought to this city next week, and will be taken to Woodlawn Cemetery, in Westchester county, for interment. Mr. Loyall Farragut, son of the Admiral, is at Portsmouth making the necessary arrangements for the transportation of the remains hither. On their arrival it is designed to have a grand funeral display in honor of the illustrious dead. It is expected that General Shaler's division of the National Guard will parade and that several Masonic societies—the Admiral having for many years been a member of the Masonic fraternity—will take part in the procession. A special meeting of the Military Order of the Loyal Legion of the United States, under the marshalship of which the display will take place, will be held at Delmonico's to-morrow evening to perfect arrangements. It is understood that the Common Council will participate in the demonstration.—*N. Y. World.*

—Tennessee is declared to be the healthiest place on the face of the globe, and the most remarkable for longevity of life. It is said the mortality exhibit made to the United States Marshal clearly indicates this.

—The number of Chines miners at Humbug, Yreka county, Cal., has been largely increased during the past month. The white miners look upon the movement with a great deal of disfavor.

THE METROPOLITAN UNDERWORLD.

The Paris Sewers and Catacombs—A Possible Means of Entering the City.

The Paris correspondent of the *Daily News* writes, under date of August 28, as follows:—You know the stage traps in pantomime time, up which the guards of "The Depraved Demon of Dumbledowndeery" come up, armed cap-a-pie, thirsting for the abduction of maidens and the blood of the innocent. You have seen, too, mysterious men clad as divers or colliers, in huge stiff boots and blue jerseys, emerge from the London pavements, white-faced and mephitic, and have said to yourself placidly, "sewers." Combine these experiences as Count Smoritork did "Chinese" and "metaphysics," and you will arrive at something far more practical than he. What think you of the enemy entering a modern city by its subterranean ways, and at a given signal appearing above ground! The chance of the Prussians attempting this in Paris is actually being canvassed, and the few people who have been at the pains to ascertain for themselves, and by nauseous personal experience, what the sewers of a well-drained capital are like, what it is to walk in them and to follow their courses, will admit the possibility of a vast force finding its way below ground to any portion of a city. For example, every street in the City of London has its hidden counterpart below. The sewer map of the engineer to the corporation, Mr. Hayward, is as complete in its general outline as a map of the city itself, and beneath all the larger thoroughfares men can walk erect, and in many of them three or four abreast. The subterranean works of Paris are more wonderful still, and admitted to surpass those of ancient Rome. From the suburb of Asnieres to the Place de la Concorde an enormous subway runs, which is sixteen feet and a half high, eighteen feet broad, and more than three miles long. Besides this are below the city three spacious galleries running on each side of the Seine, the whole being provided with air-traps at regular intervals, and lighted with oil-lamps. Descend into either of these, and you find them to be as well built as those beneath the city of London, and with facilities for cleansing them which are extremely suggestive of their value for strategical purposes. The subterranean drains, or galleries, are furnished with iron tramways, along which small carts run, which are pushed by three men and furnished with a drop-plank, which fits exactly into the drain, and pushes the mud before it as it advances. On the turbid waters of the great collector, between Asnieres and the Place de la Concorde, a good-sized boat is navigated, and the wildest stories are abroad respecting its possible uses to the enemy. Most of these may be dismissed as idle, but I am in a position to affirm that a careful inspection of these subterranean works has been made, and that Paris is preparing itself, down even to the mines under the earth for the possible reception of its foe. If gunpowder will blow up iron traps, water will spoil gunpowder, and the sanitary rite known as flushing the sewers would effectually dispose of an intruding force. The catacombs, again, into which seventy different staircases lead, and which extend not merely under the Faubourgs St. Germain, St. Jacques and St. Marcel, but under such important buildings as the Palace of the Luxembourg and the Pantheon, have had more attention paid them within the last two days than has been the case for years. Their uses under contingencies, which it is inexpedient to name, their size and value as repositories, are all canvassed eagerly, and nothing shows more plainly the anticipations of the people of Paris than the keen interest they display in such topics as these.

GREAT GUNS.

The Mitrailleur and the Krupp Field Piece.

A correspondent of the *Pall Mall Gazette*, writing from before Metz on the 22d ult., says:—

One of the reasons of the great slaughter caused at close quarters by the mitrailleurs was that the men who had only seen them fire at a distance despised them, and so rushed on them recklessly, and were frightfully butchered. The mitrailleurs—eight in number—were in as many separate earthworks behind the Verdun road on Thursday. They were so placed that it was next to impossible for the Prussian artillery to reach them, being a little lower than the road and just sweeping it.

This not only served to protect them from the enemy's shells, but prevented the gunners from firing at too great distances, for the mitrailleurs were placed so low down that they could only reach the Prussians either on the road itself or on the last 200 yards up the slope. We below could tell even after dark when the attacking columns were closely engaged by the sudden roar of the mitrailleurs—a quite peculiar sound, plainly distinguishable even above the deafening roar of Thursday's artillery.

The same correspondent thus describes the performances of the Krupp field gun:—

During part of Thursday's battle I was only ten yards behind four Krupp 4-pounders, and had thus a good chance of seeing the working of Krupp breech-pieces. At the risk of offending many Prussian friends, I must say that I saw nothing to prove the great superiority which they claim for their breech-loading guns over the muzzle-loading guns. After more than one discharge the gunner at the breech-piece had to tug tremendously hard to get the breech open; and once I saw the lever had to be applied, before the gun could be reloaded. I have spent many a long day on the sands of Shoeburyness, and it would be mere flattery to pretend that the practice on Thursday was comparable to what our own gunners can do. Relative to the French, the Prussian fire was superior, I must allow, but absolutely excellent I beg leave to doubt its being. On the other hand, the bursting of the shells appeared to me to be good, nearly all seeming to burst at the right time, and there are but few unexploded shells to be seen on the field of battle. I doubt whether the Prussians fired any shells with time fuses; the French certainly did; for towards dusk one could see them blazing through the air from Fort St. Quentin.

PREPARING FOR SIEGE.

Removal of Parisians Within the Barriers—Terrible Excitement and Confusion.

A correspondent of the New York *Tribune* writes: Paris presents the aspect of a city turning the house out of the windows. Since M. Henri de Chevreau's announcement that the Prince Royal of Prussia, after hesitating to advance, has resumed his march upon Paris, the occupants of houses within the first zone of the fortifications—that is, a crescent of 250 metres—have been under the influence of a real panic. A friend of mine whose residence is unpleasantly proximate to two big guns mounted on the fortifications, the mouths of which guns appear to be two enormous eyes looking straight into his windows, bundled all his effects into a hearse and two mourning coaches last Saturday night, and having bestowed them in a warehouse for furniture in Paris, took refuge with his wife, two children, and a servant in a hotel. Yesterday, although Sunday, was a general removal day. Vans and vehicles adapted to the service were not to be obtained for money. Those who are familiar with Paris will remember the long rows of splendid houses which abut upon the Bois de Boulogne outside the barriers, the beautiful villas thickly sprinkled within a circle of half a mile all round Paris; all these are being rapidly evacuated and the inhabitants are flocking into the city, goods and all.

The railway stations are literally blocked up with goods of all kinds. Servants running after their mistresses or scolding their younger charges; mistresses hunting about bewildered after their domestics; a rushing to and fro of hurried, perspiring, over-zealous but ever civil railway porters, conveying wrong luggage away in trucks to coaches, carriages, wheelbarrows, any vehicle, in fact, outside; *octroi* officials renouncing in utter despair the examination of decidedly suspicious characters, and smiling even complacently at open delinquencies, to the detriment of the municipality of Paris; in fact, a perfect Babel of tongues; an agglomeration of all that is incongruous. Such is a mild description of the spectacle presented yesterday on the arrival of the trains of the suburbs or *banlieu*, and which is still in full vigor. Hundreds of families, thinking to save time and money, have chosen the rail as the most convenient mode of removal, and the several companies must receive credit for their extreme readiness in meeting this sad emergency. The stations of Strasburg, the north, the west, and of the *banlieu* on the south-western side, are the most encumbered, because nearest to the probable scene of strife, should the Prussians arrive. But it is not only these stations which are the scene of so much excitement and confusion. At all the barriers, especially those of Neuilly and the environs, the same evidences of rapid flight are prominent. It seemed yesterday as though the long procession of vehicles laden with household goods would never cease defiling. Private carriages were impressed into the service, and ladies might be seen inside of them, hugging heaps of cases, probably containing jewels or other precious articles. I have referred to a friend's having effected his sudden removal with the help of a hearse and mourning coaches, in the utter impossibility of obtaining more suitable conveyances. The "Company of Funeral Pomps," or General Burial Company, is actually enlisted in the service of removing the living instead of the dead, and a considerable number of the lugubrious vehicles peculiar to the office of the undertaker were conspicuous in the long train of vehicles of every description which, from early morn till late into the night, wended its way from the localities mentioned, up the Avenue de la Grande Armee, and thence defiled into the various quarters of the city. It was really a pitiable sight.

—A Polish Count, named Bernadofski, has become a harness-maker, and works in a shop at Galesburg, Ill. He took part in the rebellion of 1863, and had to fly the country to escape being sent to Siberia.

FOURTH EDITION

LATER FROM EUROPE.

King Victor and the Pope.

The Italian Revolution.

The French Situation.

The Prussian Advance.

Paris Communication Cut Off.

DOMESTIC NEWS.

The Nathan Murder Verdict.

"Person or Persons Unknown."

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

FROM EUROPE.

The King and the Pope.

LONDON, Sept. 14.—A special despatch to the New York *Telegram*, received from a correspondent, dated Rome, September 12, states that all proposals from the King of Italy as to future arrangements are repudiated by his Holiness, who declines to acknowledge the authority of the King to treat as to the subjugation of the Papal States.

A despatch has also been received from Florence, dated September 12, stating that Minister Sancia received on that day a deputation of prominent citizens of Florence.

Speeches were delivered, and the speakers expressed the gratitude of the nation to the Italian Government for the deliverance of the Roman provinces from the tyrannous and impoverishing rule of the Papal Government. Sansia heard the various speakers with great patience and respect, and expressed satisfaction that the decided course of the Italian Government had met with their approval.

The Rejoicing Throughout Italy

is enthusiastic and widespread, and in all cities demonstrations of the approval of the policy of the Italian Government are everywhere observable.

Communication with Paris Cut Off.

LONDON, Sept. 14.—The direct mail to Paris has been stopped. The telegraph wires have also been cut by the Prussians at Creil, four miles north of Paris, on the lines leading to Calais and Brussels.

Heavy siege guns are now going forward to the Prussians, for use at Paris and Tours.

Grand Military Review.

General Trochu held a grand review of troops a day or two ago, and announced his entire satisfaction with the force for the defense of Paris.

Movements of Pius IX.

LONDON, Sept. 14.—The Pope contemplates retiring to Tyrol. The proposition of Italy to his Holiness is the same that was acceptable in 1861 and later. According to another despatch, received here, the Pope has decided to remain at the Vatican, and he has recorded his protest with the Diplomatic Corps at Rome against the invasion of the Pontifical States by the Italians.

Activity of the Fenians.

LONDON, Sept. 14.—The Fenians are apparently quite active again. The police recently discovered and seized some Fenian documents at Cork. One of these was a plan for pillaging the Branch Bank of Ireland.

FROM NEW YORK.

The Nathan Murder Verdict.

NEW YORK, Sept. 14.—The Nathan inquest has just been concluded. The jury brought in the following verdict: We, the jury, find that Benjamin Nathan came to his death by wounds inflicted on his head by an instrument called a dog, at the hands of a person or persons to the jury unknown, on the morning of July 29th, 1870.

The jury further recommended as individuals that for the future in cases of secret murder the jury confine their duties to ascertaining the probable cause of death, and leave the investigation of the murder in the hands of the police. They also suggested that the terms of rewards offered be so modified as to include any person having guilty knowledge of the deed, without actually having taken any part in it, and that in case such person should come forward he be relieved of legal consequences by competent authority.

FROM THE SOUTHWEST.

Affairs in Arkansas.

MEMPHIS, Sept. 14.—The Republican Convention at Pine Bluff, Ark., yesterday nominated the Hon. Logan H. Roots for re-election.

Deputy Sheriff Fralm, shot by Ferguson on Monday night, will recover.

Charles W. Bennett, an estimable citizen of Black Hawk, was shot and killed by Stephen James Reynolds, aged eighteen years, on Sept. 10th, for driving a dog from under a dinner table.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Manufacture of Wines.

Despatch to the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 14.—Supervisor Foulke, of California, reports to the Department that the vintners in that State are in the habit of adding from five to eight per cent. of grape brandy to the "mash" while undergoing fermentation, that such addition is necessary in the manufacture of their wines, and he asks whether it constitutes rectification under the law. It has been ruled by the bureau that inasmuch as such mixing does not result in producing either a spurious imitation or compound liquor, and is a necessary step in the manufacture of wine, it is not rectification under the law.

Another National Bank.

The First National Bank of Gallatin, Tennessee, has completed its organization under the late law, with a capital of $100,000, and to-day deposited $30,000 in bonds as security for its circulation.

Dr. J. M. Kolloch,

superintending the Surgeon Marine Hospital on the Pacific coast, who has for the last month been engaged in the hospital office at the Treasury, aiding in the revision of hospital regulations, will this week complete his duties here and return to his post at San Francisco.

THE PARIS EXODUS.

Curious and Painful Scenes—The Nation's Strait for Armed Men.

A Paris correspondent of the London *Gazette* writes August 31:—

For some days past there has been a great exodus from Paris of people possessed of pecuniary means. On the other hand, peasants, petty shopkeepers, and the like, residing in a circle of 10 or 15 miles from the capital, are flocking in, bringing with them their household goods, their little stores of hay, grain and potatoes, and their live stock. The spectacle these poor people present is really pitiable. You see in a cart, drawn sometimes by a poor, wretched hack (all good horses were long since seized for the army), or by a donkey, or by hand, a collection of mean furniture, piled pell-mell; attached to the tail of the cart by ropes, and walking reluctantly, a cow, or a calf, or a pig, or a goat; and by the side of the vehicle a poor woman (almost always crying) and children. And, in addition to this, one sees constantly wagons filled with farm produce, with fruits, and even with fire-wood—such things being brought into Paris by way of precaution, to prevent them from falling into the hands of the enemy. Accompanying all this ingress there is an egress which is not less significant. At one moment one sees small bands of soldiers belonging to different regiments hurrying towards the railway (the Eastern), which will carry them to the seat of war, at another, little groups of cavalry or artillery going to the same destination (on rising this morning I saw from my window a great number of cannon and ammunition wagons, going at full gallop—an extraordinary sight, even in these war times, in Paris); and at other moments there pass—a more painful sight still—ambulances and trains of mattresses for the wounded. On the Boulevards this morning I saw what in a residence of more than twenty years I never saw before—a long line of men, of different classes of society, from nobles down to "street Arabs," of all ages from grey beards down to mere lads, marching towards the railway, some in uniform, some in plain clothes, some partly in one and partly in the other, with knapsacks and loaves of bread upon their backs, and drinking and cooking tins by their side—some armed with Chassepots, some with muskets dating from 1815 down to 1866 (the year of breech-loading in these parts), and some with simple guns destined to kill partridges and hares. The employment of such a body—it is called free sharpshooters—so accoutred and so armed, said plainly to every one who knows anything of French affairs that the nation is reduced to the sorest straits for men.

THE COTTON CROP.

Annual Statement of the Cotton Crop of the United States for 1869-70.

We present to the commercial world this morning the annual statement of the cotton crop of the United States for the year ending August 31, 1870.

The summing up of the crop of 1869-70, as shown by our statement, is 3,208,328 bales, an increase in production of 845,459 bales over 1868-69. This increase has been mainly absorbed by European countries, as will be seen by the annexed comparative statement of foreign exports for the past two years:—

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